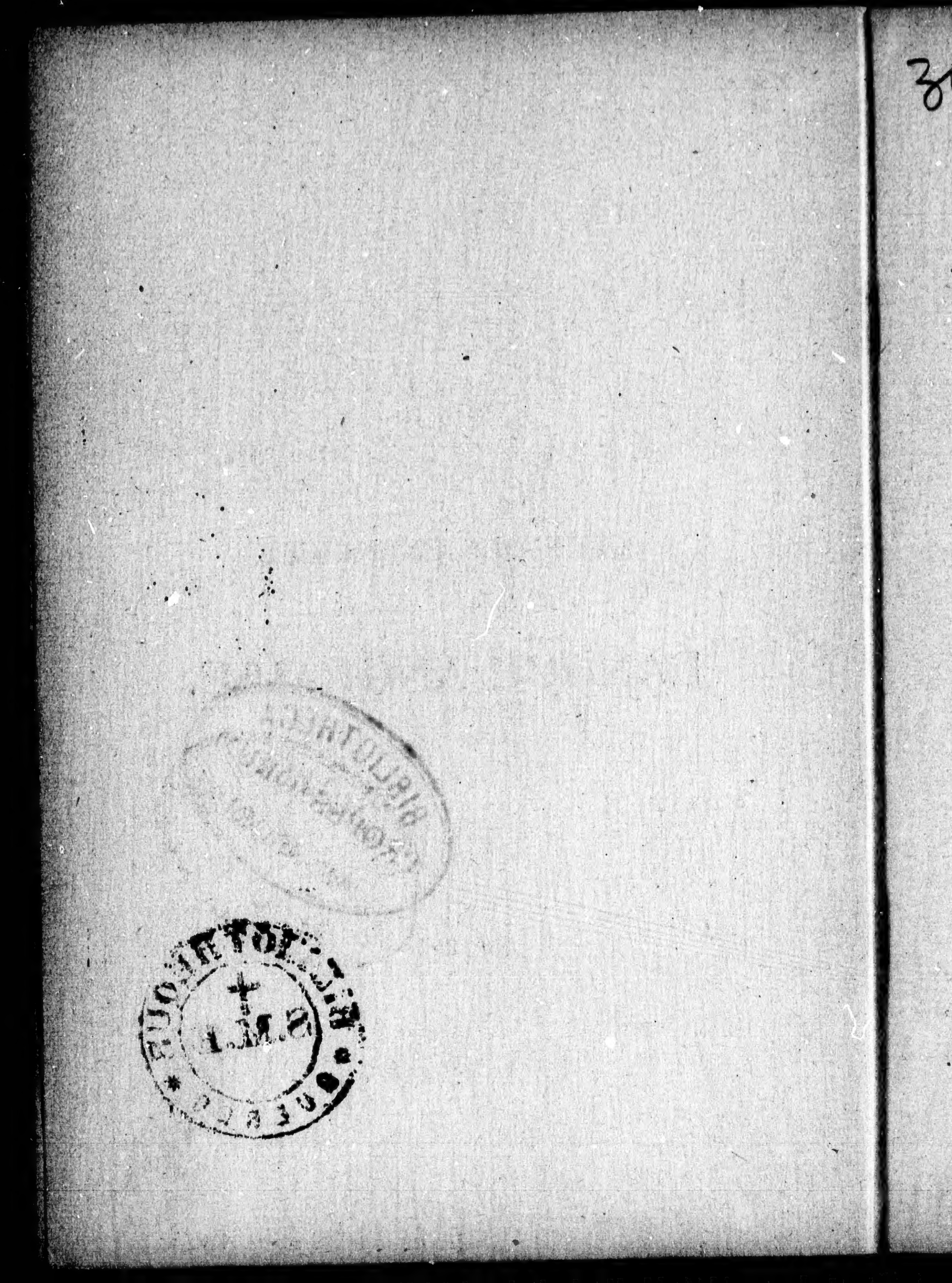


CLEF DES EXERCICES

DU NOUVEAU COURS DE

LANGUE ANGLAISE.

No 1305



CLEF DES EXERCICES

DU NOUVEAU COURS DE

LANGUE ANGLAISE

SELON LA

MÉTHODE D'OLLENDORFF

A L'USAGE DES

ÉCOLES, ACADÉMIES, PENSIONNATS ET COLLÈGES



8e ÉDITION, REVUE ET CORRIGÉE

MONTRÉAL
LIBRAIRIE BEAUCHEMIN, LIMITÉE
79, rue St-Jacques.

CLEF DES EXERCICES

DU NOUVEAU COURS DE

LANGUE ANGLAISE

SELON

LA MÉTHODE D'OLLENDORFF.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

EXERCISE 1st.

I have the paper; you have the ink.—Have you the paper? Yes, sir, I have the paper.—Have you the ink? Yes, I have the ink.—Have I the money? Yes, sir, you have the money.—Have you the copy-book? Yes, I have the copy-book.—Have I the paper and ink? Yes, sir, you have the paper and ink.—Have you the letter? Yes, I have the letter.—I have the ink, you have the ink-stand.—Have I the soap? Yes, you have the soap.—Have you the salt and sugar? I have the salt; you have the sugar.—Have you the ink, paper, and pen? Yes, sir.—Have I the pencil? Yes, you have the pencil —Have you the pocket-book and purse? I have the pocket-book; you have the purse.—You have the meat; I have the bread.

EXERCISE 2nd.

Have I the money? No, sir, you have not the money.—Have I not the purse? You have the purse, but you have not the money.—Have you the bread and butter?

I have the bread, but I have not the butter.—Have you not the meat? Yes, I have the meat.—Have you the milk and sugar? I have neither the milk nor the sugar.—Have you not the salt or the pepper? I have not the salt, but I have the pepper.—Have you the cloth? No, I have not the cloth.—Have you the wool or the silk? I have neither the wool nor the silk.—Have you the water and tea? I have the water, but I have not the tea.—Have you not the wood and iron? I have neither the wood nor the iron.—Have I the coffee? No, sir, you have not the coffee.—Have I not the sugar? Yes, sir, you have the sugar.—Have you not the leather? No, sir, I have not the leather

EXERCISE 3rd.

What have you? I have a book.—Have you a copy-book? No. sir, I have no copy-book.—Have you not a hat? Yes, I have a hat.—Have you a loaf? Yes, I have a loaf.—Have I not a horse? Yes, you have a horse.—Have you a pen and a pencil? I have a pencil, but I have no pen.—Have you not an inkstand? I have an inkstand, but I have no ink.—Have you a stone or a stick? I have a stick.—Have I not an umbrella? Yes, sir, you have an umbrella.—Have you a house and a garden? I have a house, but I have no garden.—Have you an heir? Yes, I have an heir.—Have you an apple or an egg? I have an egg.—Have you not a watch? Yes, I have a watch.—Have I a knife? No, I have no knife.—Have you not a penknife? Yes, I have a penknife.—Have you an exercise? I have not an exercise, but I have a letter.—What have I? You have an egg or an apple.—I have neither an egg nor an apple.

EXERCISE 4th.

Who has the paper? The pupil has the paper.—Has the master a pen? Yes, the master has a pen.—Which hat have I? You have this hat.—Who has the knife? The child has the knife.—Who has the bread? The baker

has the bread.—Which horse has the farmer? The farmer has this horse.—What has that child? That child has an apple.—Who has the leather? The shoemaker has the leather.—What coat have you? I have that coat. —What has the master? The master has a watch.—Who has the cloth? The tailor has the cloth.—Peter has the paper and ink.—Has John the pen? No, John has not the pen?—Who has the money? The merchant has the money.—What house has the physician? The physician has this house.—Has the clerk a watch? Yes, the clerk has a watch.—What have you? I have this.—Have I this lesson? No, you have that lesson.—Have you this or that? I have that.—Peter, which pen have you? I have this pen.—What has the man? The man has that loaf.

EXERCISE 5th.

Has that child the book? Yes, he has it.—Has that woman the bread? No, she has it not.—Madam, have you that maid-servant? Yes, I have her.—Have I the money? Yes, you have it.—What has that girl? She has a book.—Have you that horse? No, I have it not.—Has the maid-servant the sugar? No, she has it not.—What has that boy? He has a loaf.—Has the wife the money? No, the husband has it.—Has that house a window? No, it has no window.—Has the physician that servant? Yes, he has him.—Has the door a lock? Yes, it has a lock.—Has that man a son? He has a son and a daughter.—Has the father the bread? Yes, he has the bread.—Has the mother the butter? Yes, she has the butter.—Which cover has the book? It has this cover.—Which house has the merchant? He has that house.—Has the mistress the paper and pen? She has the paper, but she has not the pen.—Has the tailor the cloth? Yes, he has the cloth.—Which cloth has he? He has this cloth.

EXERCISE 6th.

Have I your chair? Yes, you have it.—Have you my pocket-book? No, I have it not.—Have you not my

watch ? I have not yours, I have mine.—Have I your cane or mine ? You have yours.—Which hat has your brother ? He has yours, and you have his.—Have you not my string ? I have it not.—Have I your spoon ? Yes, you have my spoon and knife.—Has your sister her comb ? Yes, she has her own.—Have you my razor ? No, I have mine.—Whose looking-glass have you ? I have yours.—Have you not my money ? No, I have not yours. —Has not your aunt my umbrella ? No, she has her own.—Have you your paper, pen, and ink ? I have my paper and ink, but I have not my pen.—Whose pen-knife have you ? I have yours.—Has the door its lock ? Yes, it has it.—Have I your hat ? Yes, you have mine, and I have yours.—Has your cousin his book or mine ? He has his own.—Which copy-book has your friend ? He has yours.—I have your hat have you not mine ?—Have you not my bed ? Yes, I have it

EXERCISE 7th.

I

Have I the master's pen ? Yes, you have it.—Have you your friend's pen-knife ? No, I have it not.—Which hat have you, your brother's or your cousin's ? I have my brother's.—Have you not your father's watch ? No, I have my brother's.—Whose knife have you ? I have the shoemaker's son's.—Have you not the cover of my book ? No, I have it not.—Have you my table or my sister's ? I have your sister's.—Have you the tailor's needle and thread ? I have his needle, but I have not his thread.—Has the dog a piece of bread ? No, it has a piece of meat. —Have you your cousin's trunk ? No, I have mine.—Have you not my history of France ? No, I have it not.—Has this lady her daughter's book ? No, she has her own.—Have you not your friend's money and his sister's ? I have it not.

II

Who has my hat ? Have you it not ? No, I have mine. —Have you not your father's clerk's watch ? No, I have it not.—Has the physician his own carriage or his friend's ? He has his own carriage, but he has his friend's horse.—Have you the workman's tool ? No, I have it not. —Whose pencil have I ? Have I yours or your cousin's ? You have neither mine nor my cousin's.—Have you your uncle's horse ? No, I have my father's.—Have I your history of England or your brother's ? You have mine.—Has the blacksmith's wife her husband's hammer ? Yes, she has it.—Have you not the key of my desk ? Your sister has it.—Whose pin have you ? I have my own and yours.—Has that girl her mother's gown or her own ? She has her own.—Have I my cap or yours ? You have my brother's.

EXERCISE 8th.

Have you my watch key ? I have it not.—What hat has your brother ? He has a woolen hat.—Has your father a stone house ? No, he has a frame-house.—Have you not my prayer-book ? No, I have my sister's.—Who has the key of my bed-room ? Your mother has it.—Which room have you ? Have you the front-room or the back-room ? I have the front-room.—That man has a cloth coat, and his wife has a silk dress.—What paper have you ? I have a sheet of your note-paper.—Has the clerk the merchant's bank-note ? Yes, he has it.—Have you a master of English ?—Has the garden door a lock ? —Has your uncle a steamboat ? He has a steamboat and a flour-mill.—Have you the music teacher's watch ? I have it not.—Which cap have you ? I have my cloth cap.

EXERCISE 9th.

Have you a good pen ? I have a good pen, but bad paper.—What book have you ? I have that nice book.— Have you my old hat ? I have it not.—Has your father

a red or black horse? He has a red horse.—Has not this fine little boy an ugly hat? He has an ugly hat, but a nice coat.—Who has that large house?—Have you your young cousin's pen-knife? I have it not.—Have you a nice house? I have a nice house and a nice garden.—Have you the old blacksmith's big hammer? No, I have his small hammer.—Which house has the physician? He has that large white house.—Has the merchant good tea and coffee? He has good tea, but bad coffee.—Has your friend his new hat? He has it not.—Which copy-book have you? I have that large copy-book.—Have you a long exercise? Yes, I have a long and difficult exercise.—Have you that young man's nice pocket-book? No, I have it not.

EXERCISE 10*th*.

Which pens have you? I have these pens.—I have the good pens.—Which good pens? The master's good pens.—Have you nice books? I have nice books and pictures.—Have I your gloves? You have not mine, but you have my brother's.—Has your sister hers? Yes, she has.—Which copy-book has the master? He has his own and his pupils' copy-books.—Have you your new shoes? No, I have my old shoes.—Whose books have you? I have your books and mine.—What has that little boy? He has cakes and apples.—Has the maid-servant the eggs and meat? She has not the eggs, but she has the meat.—What stockings have you? I have those woolen stockings.—Have I not nice flowers? Yes, you have nice flowers and fine fruits.—Have you my friend's hats? No, I have not those hats.—Un de vos parents a ma montre.—Ai-je votre livre?—Votre frère n'a-t-il pas mon crayon?—Has the master Racine's and Boileau's works? He has Racine's works, but not Boileau's.

EXERCISE 11*th*.

Have we our money? Yes, we have it.—Have the scholars their paper? Yes, they have it.—Have they

their inkstands and pens? Yes, they have them.—What pens have they? They have these pens.—They have their good pens.—Have your brother and his friend their hats? No, they have ours, and we have theirs.—Have you our horse or your own? We have ours.—I have not my gloves; have you them? No, I have them not.—Have the merchant and physician nice houses? Yes, they have nice houses.—Have your brothers their new hats? No, they have them not.—Have not those scholars our copy-books? No, they have their own.—Have your sister and your aunt their prayer-books? Yes, they have them.—What flowers have you? We have the nice flowers of our gardens.—Have your brothers long lessons? Yes, they have long and difficult lessons.—Have you not my cloth shoes? No, I have them not.

EXERCISE 12th.

Which glasses have you? We have those nice glasses.—Have your friends gold or silver watches? They have silver watches.—Has the farmer young calves?—Have we not potatoes?—What have those little boys? They have strawberries and cherries.—Have you our brushes? I have them not.—Who has the matches?—Have the trees of the garden their leaves? They have them.—Have you those ladies' handkerchiefs?—Which boxes has the merchant? He has those large wooden boxes.—Who has that child's playthings?—What knives have you? We have new knives.—Which loaves have you? I have the small loaves.—Have you my keys? I have them not.—You have ugly flies. We have nice butterflies.—Has the maid-servant the dishes? She has the dishes, glasses, and cups.—Have not those cities beautiful churches?—Have you the small silver crosses? Yes, we have them.

EXERCISE 13th.

Quelles nouvelles avez-vous? J'ai une mauvaise nouvelle.—Qui a les chapeaux de ces messieurs?—Les An-

glais ont des affaires étendues.—Have those men their money? Yes, they have it.—Have those gentlemen their hats? Yes, they have them.—I have good news.—Les Irlandais ont-ils de beaux moutons et de beaux bœufs?—Les femmes chinoises ont les pieds petits.—You have long hair.—What has the farmer? He has sheep, calves, and oxen.—What pantaloons has your brother? He has black pantaloons.—Qui a les vêtements des pauvres? Je ne les ai pas.—Have not those ladies nice geese?—Have you not bad teeth?—What scissors have you? I have those new scissors.—Who has the money of the English? —Who has the dice? The children have them.—What goods have you?—Who has our tongs? I have them.—Have not those people our money? They have it not.—Have the blind their bread? Yes, they have it.—Have the English their goods? Yes, they have them.—Have the Germans our money? They have it not.

EXERCISE 14*th*.

I

Have you a pencil? No, I have not.—Has your brother one? Yes, he has one.—I have no ink; have you any? No, I have not.—Has your sister any? She has some, but of a bad quality.—Have you a good razor? Yes, I have a good one.—Have we any tea? No, we have none.—Have the children any milk? Yes, they have some.—Who has no bread? That man has none.—Has your father fine horses? Yes, he has fine ones.—Have the poor bread and meat? They have neither bread nor meat.—Have you any silk handkerchiefs? I have none.—Has your sister any? Yes, she has some.—Have we not a fine church? We have a fine one.—Have those little boys any sugar? Yes, they have some.—Have you any books? Yes, we have some.—Have you any nice ones? Yes, we have nice ones.—Have you any of my good ink? Yes, I have some.—Have you a house? Yes I have one.—Have you any hope? Yes, I have some.—I have no pleasure; have you any? No, I have not.

II

Have you new shoes ? No, I have old ones.—Have you any friends ? Yes, I have some.—Has your little brother any apples ? He has none.—Have you any of my note-paper ? Yes, I have some.—Have you long lessons ? We have a long one and a short one.—What news have you ? I have none.—I have good news.—Has the baker fresh bread ? He has both fresh and stale bread.—Have you not any of my pictures ? No, I have none.—What flowers have you ? We have nice ones.—Have those women any eggs ? They have none.—Have you any good sugar ? I have neither good nor bad.—Have you any glasses ? I have none.—I have no money ; have you any ? Yes, I have some.—Have you any good knives ? Yes, we have good ones.—Have you a stone house ? We have a frame one.—Have you any tobacco ? No, I have none.

EXERCISE 15th.

You have one of my books ; which have you ? I have this one.—Which horse have you, the black or the white one ? I have the black one.—Which of those two children has my cane ? Neither of them has it.—Have you the good pen or the bad one ? I have the good one.—Who has the other one ? My sister has it.—Which of those knives have you ? I have that one.—Have you my ink-stand and pen ? I have the latter, but I have not the former.—Which of my copy-books have you ? I have the small one.—Have I your knife and spoon ? You have the one or the other.—Which of these scholars has the master's book ? None of them.—Which of those houses has the physician ?—Has he this one or that one ?—Has he the stone-house or the frame-house ? He has the latter.—Have you your prayer-book and beads ? I have both.—I have neither.—Have you not my book and copy-book ? I have the one, but not the other.—Have those two men any money ? Yes, each of them has some.

EXERCISE 16*th.*

Have you anything ? Yes, I have something.--What have you ? I have some money.—Has the merchant anything new ? Yes, he has new hats.—Has he nothing else ? No, he has nothing else.—Have you any other pictures ? Yes, I have other ones.—Have I all your ink ? Yes, you have it all.—Has not your sister any other paper ? No, she has no other.—Has nobody my gloves ? No, nobody has them.—Have you any of the child's playthings ? I have not any.—Have all the scholars their copy-books ? No, not all have them.—Have you any other news ? I have no other.—Have you the whole of your money ? No, I have not the whole of it.—Every body has his taste.—Has the dog the whole of the child's bread ? Yes, it has the whole of it.—What have you nice ? We have nice flowers.—Have you any money ? Yes, I have some.—Have you any other pen ? No, I have no other.—Has every one some bread ? Yes, every body has some.—Have you any glasses ? Yes, we have some.—Those poor people have nothing.—I have some of those good pens.

EXERCISE 17*th.*

I have ten books, you have only eight.—How much money have you ? I have only one dollar, but my brother has ten.—How many sheep and oxen has that farmer ? He has twenty-eight sheep and eleven oxen.--My father has only one horse, but a good one.—How many apples has that child ? He has thirteen.—How many scholars has the master ? He has thirty-six.—How many pair of shoes have you ? I have only three pair.—How much money has the merchant ? He has two thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.—Has the clerk any bank-notes ? He has three ten dollar bills and one of five.—How many children has your father ? He has three sons and four daughters.—How many loaves have you ? I have three loaves of six pounds.—Which of those three houses have you ? I have this.—Have you a dozen of

shirts? I have two dozen of them.—How much butter have you? I have eight pounds.—How many pair of gloves have you?—I have only one pair.—How many volumes has that work? It has seventeen volumes.—The year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three,—one thousand six hundred and forty-two.—How many hats have you? I have a new one and two old ones.—How many pens have you? I have half a dozen.—How much meat have you? I have one pound and a half.

EXERCISE 18*th*.

Which lesson have you? Have you the sixth or the seventh? We have neither; we have the tenth.—Have you the last newspaper? Yes, I have it.—Have you the newspaper of the eleventh of February? No, I have it not.—Have you the first place or the second? I have the first and my brother has the second.—Which volume have you of Bossuet's works? I have the ninth.—Which exercises have we? We have the last five.—Have you the twenty-second exercise or the twenty-third? We have neither the former nor the latter; we have the twenty-fourth.—What pope have we? We have Pope Leo XIII.—Have you all your brother's money? I have the two-thirds or the half of it.—What emperor have the French? They have Napoleon the Third.—The twenty-third of May.—Have you the second or the third volume of that work? I have neither of them.—The fifteenth of October.—You have the four-fifths of my money.—Chapter the eighth.—The dog has the half of that child's cake.—Which page have you? I have the ninth.—Have you the whole sum? No, I have but the fourth part of it.

EXERCISE 19*th*.

Have you bread enough? I have bread enough, but not sufficient butter.—Have you many books? I have few.—Have you many of these good pens? I have but few.—How kind you are!—That man has much money, but very little sense.—I have a little of your ink.—Have

you not money enough ? No, I have not enough.—Those trees have too many leaves, but not sufficient fruit.—Have you many pens and pencils ? I have but few of these, though many of those.—You have much trouble.—Have you sugar enough ? We have enough.—Has not that lady much merit ? Yes, she has very much.—How proud you are !—Have you many vegetables ? We have some cabbages and many potatoes.—That child has much wit, but he has much pride.—Have you not much pleasure ? Yes, we have much.—Has that gentleman many children ? He has many.—Have you time enough ? Yes, we have enough.—Have you many friends ? I have some.—How many books you have !—Have you much bread ? We have not much.—How many things your father has !

EXERCISE 20th.

Have you anything else ? I have nothing else.—Have you any more money ? I have but fifty cents more.—Has your brother any more ? He has still ten dollars.—Have you any more butter ? I have some more butter, but I have no more bread.—How many more loaves has the baker ? He has fifteen more.—Have the scholars no more pens nor pencils ? They have no more pencils, but they have some more pens.—How many more of those beautiful hats has the merchant ? He has a dozen more.—Has your mother any more of that good coffee ? She has no more.—Have I still much money ? You have still enough.—Have you any more of your good paper ? I have three sheets more.—Has your little brother any more sugar ? He has still a little piece.—Have I still many of your books ? You have still many of them.—I have no more ink ; have you any more ? I have a little more.—Have you any more hope ? No, I have no more.—Have you still time enough ? Yes, I have still enough.—Have you any more news ? No, I have no more.

EXERCISE 21st.

I

Have you as many books as I? I have not as many as you, but I have more than my brother.—Have I as much money as you? You have less.—Has your father many horses? He has not less than ten.—Have you as much butter as meat? I have more meat than butter.—Have you as many bad pens as good ones? I have more bad than good ones.—Whose books has your sister? She has some of my books, but she has more of yours than of mine.—Have you as many of these pens as of those? I have as many of the ones as of the others.—Has this little boy as much sugar as his brothers? He has not as much.—Have you more knives than forks? I have less of these than of those.—Has not that lady more merit than her brother? Yes, she has much more.—Has the farmer as many oxen as sheep? He has more sheep.—How many has he? He has more than forty.—He has so many? Yes.

II

Have you as much money as your friend? I have much less.—Has your brother as many books as I? I have more than one hundred volumes: has he as many? He has more than that; he has not less than one hundred and fifty.—He has so many? Yes.—The more success you have, the more pride you have.—Have you as many English books as French? I have more of these than of those.—I have much paper: have you as much? I have not as much.—Have you not as much time as your brother? I have not as much as he has.—That young man has more science than virtue.—Has the maid-servant as much salt as pepper? She has more of the one than of the other.—Have not those trees more leaves than fruit? Yes, they have more.—Has this young man as much wit as his sister? No, he has not as much.—Have you as much money as that? Yes, I have as much as that.

EXERCISE 22nd.

I am old.—You are young.—That man is tall, but his wife is small.—Are those children studious? Yes, they are.—Are those ladies ready? Yes, they are.—Is your father busy? No, he is not.—Are you sick? I am not sick, but I am tired.—Are you busy? Yes, we are.—Is your sister pleased? No, she is displeased.—Are not those little birds pretty? Yes, they are.—Are the merchants rich? No, they are not.—Madam, are your children sick? Yes, they are.—Are those scholars studious? Some are studious, the others are not.—Is that woman poor? Yes, she is poor.—Mr, are your pupils good? Yes, they are all.—Are they all studious? Some of them are not.—Are we alone? Yes, we are.—Are you not angry? Yes, I am.—Are your pens good? Yes, they are good.

EXERCISE 23rd.

What is the matter with you?—Are you hungry? No, I am thirsty.—Are you sick? Yes, I have the toothache.—What is the matter with your brother? Is he sick? No, he is cold.—Am I not right? No, you are wrong.—Are your feet or your hands cold? My hands are cold.—Has your sister a sore foot? Yes, she has.—Is that little girl afraid? No, she is ashamed.—Have you a sore arm? Yes, my left arm is sore.—Are you cold? We are neither cold nor warm.—Have you any water? I am thirsty.—Is your thumb or your little finger sore? My little finger is sore.—Are your sisters right? No, they are wrong.—Is your mother sick at the stomach? Yes, she is.—Are not your lips sore? No, they are not.—My feet are warm and my head is cold.—Is any body hungry? Nobody is hungry.— Are your friends sick? Yes, one has a sore foot, and the other has a sore arm.

II

Is any body cold ? No body is cold ; we are all warm.—Have you the headache ? No, I am sick at the stomach.—Have you the earache ? No, I have the toothache.—Are you not ashamed ? No, I am not.—Have you a sore knee ? My knee and my leg are sore.—What is the matter with your nose ? It is sore.—Who is right, you or I ? You are right and I am not wrong.—We are cold ; have you any fire ?—Has any body the toothache ? No, no body has.—Have you a sore mouth ? No, I have not.—What is the matter with those children ? They have cold fingers.—Are you sick at the stomach ? Yes, I am.—I have the headache and I am sick at the stomach.—Is not your left foot sore ? No, it is not.—Is your mother sick ? Yes, she is.—What is the matter with her ? She has the earache and the toothache.

EXERCISE 24th.

What is the length of your garden ? It is twenty-five yards in length and twenty in breadth.—Is your father old ? How old is he ? He is fifty-seven years of age.—What is the size of your room ? It is twelve feet long by six feet broad.—Is your well deep ? It is more than thirty feet deep.—How tall are you ? I am four feet eleven inches.—How high is that steeple ? It is more than hundred and fifty feet high.—Is that wall three feet thick ? It is more than three feet.—What is the length and breadth of your house ? It is thirty-two feet long by twenty-six wide.—What is the breadth of your field ? How broad is your field ? It is ten yards.—Is not that man more than six feet high ? He is less.—What is the depth of the river ? It is not less than fifteen feet deep.—How old are you ? Are you not more than thirty years of age ? I am not yet twenty-five.—How broad is that road ? It is not less than fifteen feet broad.—How high is that fence ? It is six feet six inches.—How long is your ladder ? It is twenty-two feet long.

EXERCISE 25th.

What is the matter with you ? I am very sick.—Are you still hungry ? I am not hungry, but I am very thirsty.—You have a very nice house, but is it not too small ? No, it is large enough.—Have you a fine penknife ? Yes, I have a very fine one.—What a fine church that is !—How old are you ? I am not yet twenty-five years old.—You have very good pens, but very bad ink.—What good news ?—Is that road wide enough ? No, it is yet too narrow.—How sore your ears are !—Have we not very long lessons ? They are pretty long, but they are not too long.—How happy you are !—Are you still cold ? No, I am not.—What a tall man !—How rich that man is !—Is your hat large enough ? Yes, it is large enough.—Is your father very busy ? No, he is not very.—What a fine house you have !—Are you not a little fatigued ? Yes, I am.—What beautiful flowers !

EXERCISE 26th.

I

Are you taller than I ? Yes, I am.—Is your brother as tall as you ? He is taller by three inches.—Is this tree as high as that one ? No, it is not so high.—Is not your house larger than ours ? Yes, it is larger by ten feet ; it is ten feet larger.—Is the physician as learned as the lawyer ? The one is not more learned than the other.—Are your exercises as long as ours ? They are less long, but more difficult.—What sweeter ?—Is your father as old as mine ? He is ten years older.—Have you as good a horse as mine ? I have a better one.—Are you as cold as I ? I am colder than you.—The longer the day is, the shorter is the night.—I have not as good paper as you, but I have much better ink.—Is the first lesson as long as the second ? No, is is shorter by one half.—What more beautiful !

II

Have you as fine knives as we ? We have some nicer.—Are you stronger than your brother ? I am stronger than him by far.—The poorer that man is, the more charitable he is.—Is your brother's horse as wicked as your uncle's ? It is still worse.—Is my room larger than yours ? It is larger than mine by three feet.—Are you thirsty ? No, I am rather hungry than thirsty.—The more money that man has, the poorer he is.—My brother is a head taller than I am.—Is he so tall ? Yes.—You are wrong, but you are less wrong than your brother.—Our lessons are easier than yours, but they are longer.—Are you as much afraid as your sister ? I am less afraid than she is Your watch is good, but mine is still better.—Are these children as good as those ? They are better.—You have bad ink, but mine is still worse than yours.

EXERCISE 27th.

Who has the best paper ? Mine is good, yours is better, but my brother's is the best of all.—You have the finest books, but I have the most useful.—Which of those scholars is the most diligent ? The youngest is the most diligent.—Which is the better exercise, yours or mine ? Yours is the better.—Who is the richest merchant in town ? Mr... is the richest, but he his not the most honest.—Montreal is one of the finest cities in America.—That scholar is a very idle child.—Have you a long lesson ? We havh a very short one, but the shortest are not always the easiest.—You have a bad pen, I have a worse, but my brothers' is the worst of all.—Which is less learned, the lawyer or the doctor ? The latter is the less learned.—Your brother has the best horse in the country.—Are you afraid ? No, I am not afraid at all.—You have fine flowers. Yes, I have the finest in the garden.

EXERCISE 28th.

Are you as well satisfied with me as with my brother? No, I am not.—Is that knife good? No, it is good for nothing.—Is your father angry with you? No, he is not. I am glad of it.—Is your mother sick? Yes, she is sick. I am very sorry for it.—Is the master satisfied with his pupils? Yes, he is very well satisfied with them.—Are you afraid of me? I am not afraid of you, but I am afraid of your dog.—Is that bottle full of water? No, it is full of milk.—Are you not ashamed of your idleness?—Are you not displeased about that? Yes, I am very much displeased about it.—Mr, are you satisfied with your servant? No, I am very much displeased with him.—How kind you are towards me!—I am not satisfied with you, but I am still less with your friend.—A quoi est bonne cette plume?—De quoi ce verre est-il plein?—De quoi ces dames ont-elles peur?—Contre qui votre frère est-il mécontent?—With whom are you displeased?—What are you afraid of? I am afraid of nothing.

EXERCISE 29th.

Mr, are you English or French? I am a French-Canadian.—Madam, from what country are you? I am English.—What are those men? They are carpenters.—Is your brother a priest? Yes, he is.—Have you the blind man's stick? No, I have not.—Of what religion is that Englishman? He is a Protestant, but his wife is a Catholic.—What are your brothers? The one is a clerk, and the other is a farmer.—Mr, are you not an Italian? No, I am a Spaniard.—Of what country is that lady? She is Scotch.—Are those soldiers Englishmen? No, they are Irishmen.—Madam, are you the sick person? Yes, I am. —Is that English lady one of your relations? No.—Has that blind man a dog? Yes, he has.—What is your friend? Is he a merchant? No, he is a goldsmith.—Are those ladies English? Yes, they are English and Protes-

tant.—Of what country is that physician? He is a German or a Pole.—Ladies, are you English? No, we are Irish.—Is not that carpenter a Protestant? No, he is a Catholic.

EXERCISE 30th.

I

Who is this gentleman? He is my brother. He is the physician. He is one of my friends.—Who are those ladies? They are my sisters.—Who is that poor man? He is a blind man.—Is that gentleman a lawyer? No, he is a merchant.—Whose hat is this? Is it yours? No, it is not mine.—Are those gloves yours? No, they are my brother's.—Who is that little girl? She is my sister's daughter.—Is that your house? Yes, it is.—What book is that? Is it a nice book? Yes, it is a very nice book.—Are those gentlemen French? No, they are Italians.—Is not Montreal a fine city? Yes, it is one of the finest cities in America.—What is that little boy's name? It is Peter.—What is that Frenchman? He is a tailor.—Mr, is this young man your son? Yes, he is the eldest of my sons.—Is that your watch or your father's? It is neither mine nor my father's; it is our clerk's.

II

Is it not a good bargain? Yes, it is a very good bargain.—What is that book? It is an English Grammar. It is the History of Canada.—What is your sister's name? It is Mary.—Is your servant honest? Yes, he is a very honest man.—Is that horse yours? No, it is not mine.—Whose is it? It is my father's.—Is it the truth? No, it is not the truth.—It is a lie.—Is your father still a young man? No, he is an old man.—What is the capital of Canada? It is Ottawa.—Is it a fine city? Yes, it is a pretty fine city. It is not the largest, but it is one of the finest cities in the country.—Is that child diligent? He is the most diligent in the class.—Is that lady your

mother? No, she is my aunt.—And is this young lady your cousin? No, she is my sister.—Is that your pen or mine? It is yours.—Who is that lady? She is my brother's wife.—Is not France a nice country? Yes, it is one of the finest countries in Europe.—This is good news.

EXERCISE 31st.

Who has my hat? It is I.—Who has my watch? Is it you or your brother? It is neither I nor my brother.—Which of those ladies is your mother? The elder.—Which of those books is yours? Is it this or that one? It is that one.—Which hat have you? Is it yours or your brother's? It is neither the one nor the other.—Which is the easier lesson? Is it the third or the fourth? It is the third.—Some body has my inkstand. Is it not you? Yes, it is I.—Which is the elder, you or I? It is I.—Which horse have you? Is it the black or the white one? It is the black one.—Who is your master of English? It is that gentleman.—Who is sick? Is it you or your sister? It is I.—Who is right? Is it not we? Yes, it is you.—Which is your father's house? Is it that stone house? Yes, it is that one.—Who are the most diligent pupils? Is it your brothers? Yes, they are.—Which are the best pens? It is these.

EXERCISE 32nd.

I

Are the pens that you have as good as those that we have? No, they are not so good.—Are you the physician? No, I am not.—Is it your friends who have our horse? It is we who have it.—Is this gentleman the master of English that you have? No, the one that we have is a taller man.—Is it not my hat that you have? No, it is mine that I have.—Here is the child whose father is your friend.—Which are the lessons that we have? It is the first and the fifth.—Are you satisfied with the physician that you have? Yes, we are pretty

well satisfied with him.—Which of those young ladies is your sister? It is the one who has a black dress.—Is it I who am wrong? Yes, it is you.—Are you the one who is sick? No, I am not.—I have all the books that you have, and I have others that you have not.—Who are those that are afraid? It is our brother and sister.—Is it your gloves, or your brother's that I have? You have mine.—Who has my book? The one that has yours has mine.—Which is the child whose mother is sick? It is this one.—Is it a letter that you have? Yes, it is.

II

Are all the books that you have yours? Have you not some that are mine? I have not one of yours.—Which is the best of the horses that you have? It is that one.—The most diligent scholar is always the most learned.—Madam, are you the mother of that child? No, sir, I am not.—Are the friends whom you have as good as mine? Yes, they are as good.—I have your hat; the one that you have is not yours.—Is it your brother's or your cousin's watch that you have? It is mine that I have.—I have something that you have not.—Is all that you have yours?—Is it the man whose purse you have? No, it is not.—Is it we or those people who are right? It is they.—Is the house that you have yours? Yes, it is mine.—Have you a good servant? I am very much satisfied with the one that we have.—Are those all the books that you have? I have some others.—Are those the most diligent scholars? Yes, they are the most diligent.—Is it one of my pens that you have? Yes, it is one of them.

EXERCISE 33*rd.*

Is it the same thing? Yes, it is the same thing.—Is it not true? It is but too true.—Is it easy? Yes, it is easy enough.—That is too much noise.—Is that all the money you have? Yes, that is all I have.—Is it not enough? It is not much.—What o'clock is it? It is half past nine.

—Is it so late? Yes.—Is it not that? Yes, it is that.—Is it possible? Yes, it is possible.—What day of the month is this?—Is not to-day the tenth of April? No, it is the twelfth.—Is it not fine? No, it is very ugly.—Is that sufficient sugar? Yes, that is sufficient.—Is it too soon? No.—Is it twelve o'clock? No, it is not twelve o'clock yet, it is but half past eleven. It is not late.—There are too many people.—Is that enough? No, it is not enough yet.—Is it not tedious? Yes, it is very tedious.—Is it late? No, it is but twenty-five minutes to nine.—Is that not right? No, it is wrong.—Is that your business? No, it is true, it is not my business.—That is much money.—It is too much.—Is that good coffee? No, it is not good coffee.—Is it English or not?

EXERCISE 34*th.*

I

Is it the truth? No.—What is the matter with your brother? He has the toothache.—Who is hungry? Nobody.—Whose pen is this? Is it not yours? No, it is my cousin's.—You have some money, have you not? I have some, but I have very little.—Has your brother more? He has still less.—Who has more than you? You have.—That is a nice book, is it not? Yes, it is nice enough, but it is too long.—Your brother is as tall as we are, is he not? No, he is not as tall.—You have some paper, have you not? No, I have none.—Is it I that have all? Yes, it is you.—Montreal is a nice city. Yes, it is the nicest and the largest in Canada.—Are you not as well satisfied with me as with my brother? No, I am not.—What is that child? He is a very good child.—You are not angry with me, are you? No.—We have some more paper, have we not? We have some more.—Yours are not good pens.

II

I am right, am I not? No, you are wrong.—What is that book? It is an old grammar. Is it not good? No,

it is good for nothing.—Who is that man? Is he your father? No, he is my uncle.—Who has the bread? It is the maid-servant.—Have you not my gloves? No, I have them not.—Is not ours a beautiful church? Yes, it is very beautiful.—What have you? I have a letter.—Have you your father's watch? No, I have mine.—We are alone, are we not? Yes, we are.—What is that noise? It is nothing.—That child has much wit, has he not? He has much, but he has less than his sister.—What is that? It is nothing.—We have some more bread, have we not? No, we have no more.—You are not afraid, are you? No, I am not afraid at all.—What is that paper which you have? It is a letter.—Those children are good, are they not? Yes, they are pretty good.—Is not God our father? Yes, He is.

EXERCISE 35*th*.

1° Blame, *blamable;* desire, *desirable;* excuse, *excusable.*

2° To arrive, *arrival*; bride, *bridal;* refuse, *refusal;* spire, *spiral.*

3° Globule, *globular;* lie, *liar;* able, *abler;* noble, *nobler;* little, *littler;* to write, *writer;* to create, *creator;* to edite, *editor;* to moderate, *moderator;* to operate, *operator;* senate, *senator;* to translate, *translator.*

4° Age, *aged;* cure, *cured;* to dive, *dived.*

5° Slave, *slavery;* nurse, *nursery.*

6° To dine, *dining;* to fine, *fining;* to lose, *losing*, to raise, *raising;* to write, *writing.*

7° Grease, *greasy;* shade, *shady;* stone, *stony.*

EXERCISE 36*th*.

Is William's sickness curable? No, but he is the most courageous of men; he is dying, and he is happy.—This little wood is very agreeable. Yes, it is true; it is very shady.—This writing of my cousin is finer than yours, is it not? Yes, very much finer.—Have the writers good paper? No, the one that they have is greasy.—Has

the translator a good dictionary ? Yes, the best in the library.—Cattle raising is not always profitable.—Is Senator P... still at Ottawa ? No, he is very old, and, for that reason, he is retired.—This editor's refusal is nobler than an agreement, is it not ? Yes.—A liar is not excusable.—That water is icy cold ; I have the bellyache.—Is this road stony ? No, it is one of the best. —Are the children peaceable ? Yes, they are very good ; they are in the nursery.—Our friend Charles's father is dying.—The Creator of heaven and earth is God.—Our Canada is the freest of countries.—What is the shape of man's eye ? It is globular.—This line is a spiral one.—My uncle has a good agreement with my father.—My nephew has six diners to-day.—The loser is not satisfied.—That speech is outrageous, is it not ? Yes, it is not a Christian one.—The diver is in the water.—The dyer has very red hands.—The hoer has long boots.—The weather is very changeable.—Slavery is not Christian.

EXERCISE 37*th*.

I

1° Home, *homeless ;* name, *nameless ;* shade, *shadeless ;* shape, *shapeless ;* taste, *tasteless.*

2° Brave, *braveness ;* fine, *fineness ;* lame, *lameness ;* ripe, *ripeness ;* safe, *safeness ;* rude, *rudeness ;* white, *whiteness.*

3° Fine, *finely ;* immediate, *immediately ;* late, *lately ;* pure, *purely ;* safe, *safely ;* wide, *widely.*

II

The behaviour of that pupil is shameful.—The body of the poor man is lying on the bed lifeless ; its paleness is really frightful, is it not ? Yes, indeed ; and that poor unfortunate man has now the judgment of God.—The cleanliness of this little girl is remarkable.—Is your female cousin's nursling very sick ? No, the

nurse has good hope.—That boy's roughness is unbearable.—Is your cousin a nursery-maid? No, she is but a kitchen maid.—The neighbour's big lad has three or four fledgelings.—The gratitude for a favor is very acceptable.—In your argument, you are not right. —A brother's or a sister's hatred is awful, is it not? Yes, religion, fraternal love, and wisdom have no hatred. —This poor shoemaker is homeless; have you a bed and some bread for him? Yes, his lameness and poorness deserve a dwelling immediately.—The faces in this engraving are shapeless.—Are the apples in my garden good? No, they are tasteless.—That soldier's bravery is really remarkable.

EXERCISE 38*th.*

1° Carry, *carriage;* marry, *marriage.*
2° Pity, *pitiable;* vary, *variable.*
3° Bury, *burial;* memory, *memorial;* try, *trial.*
4° Baby, *babyish;* pretty, *prettyish.*
5° Duty, *dutiful;* mercy, *merciful.*
6° Angry, *angrily;* crazy, *crazily;* clumsy, *clumsily;* easy, *easily;* noisy, *noisily.*
7° Busy, *business;* lazy, *laziness;* holy, *holiness;* merry, *merriness;* weary, *weariness.*
8° To defy, *defied;* to deny, *denied;* to glory, *gloried.*

EXERCISE 39*th.*

I

1° Annoy, *annoyance;* to convey, *conveyance.*
2° To betray, *betrayed;* to obey, *obeyed;* to play, *played.*
3° To destroy, *destroyer;* to employ, *employer;* to play, *player.*
4° Coy, *coily;* gay, *gaily.*
5° Bay, *bays;* body, *bodies;* ruby, *rubies;* play, *plays;* quay, *quays;* story, *stories;* tray, *trays;* turkey, *turkeys;* whey, *wheys.*

6° To cry, *crying;* to play, *playing;* to say, *saying;* to try, *trying;* to study, *studying;* to annoy, *annoying;* to defy, *defying.*

II

The drier-place is in the house.—Which are John's studies? They are grammar, history, and arithmetic.—The players to-day are more numerous and gayer than yesterday.—The cat's slyness is striking.—That young lad's behaviour is babyish.—Who are the buyers that have little money? It is those poor Italians.—Good God is daily merciful.—That man is very busy; he has a large business, has he not? Yes, he is a horse-buyer.—The quays of Montreal are very fine and very useful to ships.—The chimneys of that old house are of stone. —Are not those big lads awkward? Yes, their clumsiness is pitiful.—The burial of my brother's baby is to-day. No, it is the 15th of this month.—Is not this pupil's laziness shameful? Yes, and he has no prize this year.—Are this old lady's attorneys paid? Yes.—The marriage is at St. James's church, and the carriages are very numerous.

EXERCISE 40*th.*

It is the hottest country in the world.—Have you a good hatter? Yes, the family's is a very honest man.—The roads are very muddy to-day, are they not?—No admittance to-day to school; it is a holiday.—What is the color of your cousin's big horse? It is reddish.—Is the swimmer still in the water? No, he is on the grass.—Has the beggar any bread? Yes, he has two or three pieces more.—The humming of this bee is very tiresome.—Is the beginning of the lesson as difficult as the end? No, the whole is very easy.—The kidnapper of that child is in gaol.—Are these goods profitable? Yes, they are.—Is John's son educated? Yes, he is a marvelous child.—The worshippers of the true God are for-

tunately more and more numerous.—The duellist is acquitted.—Each traveller has a good knotted stick. —Is this pupil a wayward child? No, he is a very reasonable boy.—He is the biggest and fattest in the village.

EXERCISE 41*st.*

Has the miller any flour? Yes, his wind-mill is full. —My uncle Joseph is ill.—Is the water-fall your father's? Yes, sir.—Till Saturday, the plowman has a plow.—My servant's tallness is striking.—Is the lawyer's sickness serious? Yes, but the physician has hope. —You have a ball on Thursday? Yes, and all my friends are welcome.—Is the tutor satisfied with me? Yes, he is wholly satisfied with your conduct.—God is good and almighty.—The seller is less satisfied with his bargain than the buyer.—Are these two millstones heavy? Yes, and this one is heavier than the other.—This big stone is mossy.—This carriage is smaller than the other.

EXERCISE 42*nd.*

The Province of Quebec is very fertile.	La province de Québec est très fertile.
The Chinese are very numerous in the United States of America.	Les Chinois sont très nombreux dans les États-Unis d'Amérique.
Thomas has a little Latin grammar; it is very old.	Thomas a une petite grammaire latine; elle est très vieille.
The Rhine is a pretty river, but it is not so large as the Mississippi River.	Le Rhin est un beau fleuve, mais il n'est pas aussi considérable que le Mississipi.
The Rocky Mountains are in North America.	Les montagnes Rocheuses sont dans l'Amérique du Nord.
The queen of England is Queen Victoria.	La reine d'Angleterre est la reine Victoria.
We have holidays in the months of July and August.	Nous avons des vacances dans les mois de juillet et d'août.
St. Patrick's Day is in March, and this year it is on a Monday.	La fête de saint Patrice est dans le mois de mars, et cette année elle tombe le lundi.

The Italians and Spaniards are nearly all Catholics.	Les Italiens et les Espagnols sont presque tous catholiques.
Captain Martin is very ill.	Le capitaine Martin est très malade.
All men are mortal.	Tous les hommes sont mortels.
Oh! what a beautiful house William has!	Oh! la belle maison que possède Guillaume!
This evening, the heavens are very clear.	Ce soir, le ciel est très clair.
Our dear little baby is in Heaven.	Notre cher petit bébé est dans le ciel.
The Amazon is the largest river in the world.	L'Amazone est le plus grand fleuve du monde.
The pure North American Indians are not numerous.	Les Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord de race pure sont peu nombreux.
Have you any more American money?	Avez-vous encore de la monnaie américaine?
Yes, sir; I have still a twenty-dollar note.	Oui, monsieur, j'ai encore un billet de vingt piastres.
It is very pleasant in the country in summer.	Il fait très bon à la campagne en été.
The Italian language is softer than the German.	La langue italienne est plus douce que la langue allemande.

RÉCAPITULATION DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

I

Have you a book? Yes, I have one.—What is that book? It is a grammar.—Is it an old grammar or a new one? It is a new one.—Have you a copy-book? Yes, I have one.—Is it a large copy-book that you have?—Is it as large as this one? It is larger.—Whose hat is this?—Is it not yours? No, that one is a new one, and mine is an old one.—Have you not your brother's pen? No, I have it not.—Is your father's house as fine as that one? No, it is not so fine, but it is larger.—What is the size of it? It is thirty feet long by twenty-eight feet wide.—Have you many brothers? I have three.—Are they elder than you? No, they are younger.—What is the age of the youngest? He is not yet two years old.—And you, how

old are you? I am fifteen years old.—Have you any sisters? Yes, I have one.—Somebody has my watch; have you it not? Yes, it is you or your brother. No, sir, it is neither I nor my brother.

II

Have you good paper and ink? I have good paper, but I have not good ink.—Has not your brother any good? He has none.—You are hungry, are you not? I am more thirsty than hungry.—What is the matter with you? I have a very sore foot.—Is that fine watch yours? No, it is my father's.—Is it a gold watch or a silver one? It is a silver watch.—Has your little brother any more sugar? No, he has no more.—Is your sister sick? Yes, she is.—What is the matter with her? She has the toothache.—I am sorry for it.—Have you still my inkstand? No, I have it no longer.—Who has it? Your brother.—Is it my hat that you have or yours? It is mine; yours is not so old.—What have you? I have a letter.—What o'clock is it? It is not ten o'clock yet; it is a quarter past nine.—What is that man? He is a Frenchman.—What is his name? It is Thomas.—Has your father as fine a horse as ours? The one that he has is not so fine, but it is stronger and bigger.—Which of you has the most money? It is that young Englishman.—Are those Frenchmen merchants? The one is a merchant, the other is a physician.

III

What lesson have we? Is it the twelfth or the thirteenth that we have? We have them both.—Which is the easier? The first is the easier, but it is much longer than the other.—Have we an exercise? We have more than one, we have two.—Which ones? The twenty-second and the twenty-third.—Are they very difficult? No, they are both easy.—Have you none of my books? No, I have not; those that I have are mine.

—Have you any money? Yes, I have a little; I have two or three dollars.—You have not more than that?—That is not much.—Have you more than I? No, I have only one dollar and a half.—What is that paper which you have? Is it a letter? No, it is a bank-note.—Have you a good room? I have one which is pretty good.—Is it a back-room? No, it is a front-room.—Is it large enough? It is small; it is but ten feet long by six feet wide.—How many windows has it? It has only one.—Have you the key? No, I have it not yet.—Have you any more tobacco? No, I have no more.

IV

Have you my brother's watch key? Is it a copper key, or a silver one? It is a silver key.—It is not I that have it, it is my sister.—Is it late? It is eight o'clock.—What a fine garden you have! It is not yet so fine as yours.—I have not so fine flowers as those.—No, but you have more fruits.—What a pretty butterfly!—Have you many trees? I have some, but I have not so many as you.— Are yours as fine as those? They are not so fine, but they are larger.—You are satisfied with those flowers, are you not? Yes, I am.—What news have you? I have nothing new.—I have sorrowful news; my mother is very sick.—Is it true? It is but too true.—Is your mother old? She is not fifty years old yet.—Have you a good physician? We are satisfied with the one that we have. He is a very learned man. —Have they as much pleasure as we have? No, they have not so much.—Are you not as old as I am? No, you are two years elder than I.

V

Have you any glasses? Yes, I have some.—How many have you? I have ten.—Is that enough? No, it is not enough.—I have no others.—Who has the knives? It is the maid servant who has them.—How many dishes have you? I have three small and two large ones?—Is

that bottle large enough? No, it is too small.—Have you not a larger one? I have no other.—Is yours a fine house? Yes, it is a fine house.—Have you cloth or leather boots? I have cloth boots.—Are they old boots? No, they are new.—Have you as much money as I? How much have you? I have thirty dollars.—You have not more than that? I have not less than fifty dollars.—Is it possible? Yes.—Have you any more of your good letter-paper? I have but three sheets more.—Is the paper that your brother has as fine as yours? No, it is not near so fine.—What day of the month is this? Is it not the eighth of May? Yes, it is.—What a fine watch you have!—Have they not as much affliction as pleasure? They have more affliction than pleasure.

VI

Which of those two scholars is the more learned? The one is as learned as the other.—Which is the dog you are afraid of? It is this one.—Whose is that dog? It is the shoemaker's.—Have you as good a pen as mine? I have a better one.—Have you sufficient bread? Yes, but I have not butter enough.—Have you my inkstand and pen? I have neither your inkstand nor your pen.—Who has them? Is it not your sister? No, it is not she, it is my cousin.—Which of your brothers is the youngest? It is this one.—How old is he? He is not yet ten years old.—Is your lesson as long as mine? No, it is shorter by a half, but it is much more difficult than yours.—Have you not my little silver cross? No, I have it not.—Here is a fine house, but that one is still finer.—Which is the most beautiful church in the city? It is this one.—Has that man as much sense as wealth? He has less.—The richest men are not the happiest.—Is your oil as good as ours? It is better.

VII

How deep is the snow? It is an inch and a half deep.—Have you my beads? No, I have them not.—Which volume

of Racine's works have you? I have the first two volumes.—Have you several coats? I have two, a cloth and a linen one.—Have you any more vinegar? We have a little more.—Have you not a sore foot? Yes, I have.—Is that umbrella yours or your cousin's? This is mine; here is my cousin's.—Have we any more cheese? Yes, we have some more.—Is that all you have? Yes, it is all.—Have they tin spoons or silver ones? They have silver spoons.—Is the joiner afraid of the dog? No, it is the dog that is afraid of the joiner.—Whose gun is this? It is that man's.—Have you not my pen-holder? No, I have it not; it is your friend who has it.—What a fine watch you have! It is not mine; mine is not so fine.—What day of the month is it? It is the tenth of June.—Yours is a fine horse.—Have those two workmen their tools? Neither has them.

VIII

How many cats has that good old woman? She has not less than five.—How wide is the street? It is fifty feet wide.—You are afraid, are you not? Yes, we are afraid.—Sir, are you satisfied with those scholars? Yes, I am very well pleased with them.—What fine birds!—Have you any hope? No, I have none.—Who has the finest garden? I have a fine one, but your neighbour's is still finer than mine.—You have an aunt who is very good to me.—What o'clock is it? It is nine o'clock.—Have you a good dictionary? Yes, I have a good one.—Which have you? I have Spiers and Surenne's. It is the best.—Who has my inkstand? It is not I who have it.—Whose umbrella have you? Is it not mine? No, I have my brother's.—What kind of books have you? I have English and French books.—Is not that a large and beautiful church?—What a fine steeple!—Have you many pair of gloves? I have but one pair.—Which pen of mine have you? I have your worst.—Have you the silk gloves or the thread ones? I have the silk ones.—Have you either of my canes? I have neither of them. I have this one.

SECONDE PARTIE.

EXERCISE 43rd.

Write.—Do not read.—I am reading and you are writing.— We are studying.— They are playing — I understand.—No, you do not understand.—I do not see, but I hear.—They are singing.—They are studying, I believe. —No, they are not studying.—Are you speaking or laughing ?—We are neither speaking nor laughing.—You do not understand, I think ? Yes, we do.—You hope and I fear.—You are not studying.—Yes, I am studying. —I hear, but I do not understand.—They are singing. — See ; he is not studying.—You fear ?—No, I do not.—You see ?—No, we do not see, but we hear.—Speak, do not fear.—You are reading or writing.—I am neither reading nor writing.—You hear ? Yes, I do.—They are playing. —I do not think so.—They are reading or writing.—They are neither reading nor writing.—You see, but I do not.—They fear and hope.—They are singing, I believe.—No, they are not.—Hope, do not fear. —You understand, but he does not.—You are speaking.—No, I am not.—They are playing.—I don't think so.—You see and understand.—They see, but they do not hear.—Speak, do not sing.—We are writing, and you are not.—He sees.—They hear.—We see and hear.—They neither see nor hear.—You are playing, you are studying.—They believe and hope.

EXERCISE 44th.

Are you sleeping ? No, I am not.—You hear, do you not ? Yes, I do.—Why do you not eat ? Because I am not hungry.—Do you fear ? No, I do not.—Does she speak or not ? She does not.—Do you see ? No, we do not.—Do they think ? Yes, they do.—They do not hear, do they ? No.—Is he studying ? Yes, he is.—Why don't you answer ? Because I do not hear.—They understand, do they not ? Yes, I believe so.—Is he not writing ? No.—

Why is he weeping? Because he has the toothache.—You are laughing, are you not? Yes, we are.—Is he walking? No, he is running.—Why does he not work? Because he is lazy.—Do they eat and drink? No, they neither drink nor eat.—You understand, do you not? Yes, we do.—Are they playing or not? They are playing.—Do you not hear? Yes, I do.—Do you hope or not? We do not hope.—Is he sleeping? Yes, he is.—Do they stop? No, they do not.

Why don't you write? Because my right hand is sore.—You fear, don't you? Yes, I do.—Do you not see? Yes, we do.—We are studying, why are not you? Because I have not my book.—Is he weeping or laughing? He is laughing, I believe.—Why do you cry out?—Are you afraid?—Do you not sing? No, sir, I do not.—You don't eat; are you sick? Yes, I am.—They are sleeping, are they not? Yes, they are.—Do they not understand? Yes, they do understand.—Why don't you walk? Because we are fatigued.—Do they hope? Yes, they do.—Are they studying or playing? They are playing.—You hear, do you not? Yes, we do.—Am I speaking? Yes, you are.—Are they weeping? Yes, they are.—We are working and you are not.—Stop, don't run.—Why do you laugh? Because I am glad.—Why are they running? Because they are afraid.—Do they sing? No, they do not.—Why do they not drink? Because they are not thirsty.

EXERCISE 45*th*.

Is your brother studying? Yes, he is.—Is the bird singing? Yes, it is.—Are those children crying? No, they are not.—Is your mother sleeping? Yes, she is.—Do that young man and his sister hear? Yes, they do.—The servant is working, is he not? Yes, he is.—My brother is reading or writing.—The sheep are eating, are they not? Yes, they are.—Why does not this little girl sing? Because she is ashamed.—You or your sister are speaking.—Neither I nor my sister is speaking.—The carpenter or his son is working, is he not? No, neither he nor his

son is working.—Your brother or you are wrong.—Do those ladies hear ? No, they do not.—My brother and I are studying.—Do those people hear ? I do not thing so. —Why is that woman crying ? Because her child is sick. —Are your father's workmen working ? Yes, they are. —The bell is ringing, is it not ? No, it is not.—Do those fine birds sing ? No, they do not.—Why does that child bawl ? He is sick, I believe.—Does your mother hope ? Yes, she does.—Is your sister writing ? No, she is not, she is reading.—Are not the scholars playing ? Yes, they are.—Why do not those children eat ? They are not hungry.—That woman and her husband do not work, but their children do.—Is the master writing ? No, he is reading.—Are those young ladies studying ? No, they are playing, singing, and laughing.

EXERCISE 46*th.*

Who is it that is laughing ?—Is it not you who are laughing ?—Is it not your brother or you who are laughing ? It is neither I nor my brother who is laughing.— Is it your sisters that are singing ? Yes, it is.—Who is that child that is running ?—He is a brother of mine.— He is the merchant's son.—Are those men working ? Some of them are working, the others are not.—Is any one of those scholars studying ? No, not one is studying, all are playing.—Is it your brother or your cousin that speaks ? It is neither of them.—I speak, but they do not answer.—Why is everybody laughing ? Are they not studying ? No, they are speaking, laughing, playing.—Is it the bell that rings ? Yes, it is.—Which are the birds that sing ? These sing, but those do not.— Is it you that are crying ? No, it is not.—Is it your father that is speaking ? No, it is not.—Those people eat and drink, but do not work.—Is it you that speak ? Yes, it is I.—It is not you that laugh, is it ? No, it is not I.— The merchant's clerk is working, is he not ? Yes, he is.— Are the children playing ? No, they are not, they are studying.—Is it your friend or you that are singing ?

It is neither I nor my friend that is singing.—We do not hear; do the others hear? I do not think so.—Are all those children singing? No, they are not all singing; these are, but those are not.—Do those two men understand? Neither the one nor the other understands.—The one is running and the other walking.—Do you all hear? No, some do not hear.—Not one of these children is working.—Who does not study? This child does not.—Does this little boy write? Yes, he reads and writes.

EXERCISE 47*th*.

Do you love God? Yes, I do.—You know me, do you not? Yes, I know you.—Shut the door and open the window.—Do you see the children? I do not see them, but I hear them.—Whose house is this we see? It is my father's.—Take my hat and cane.—Do you know my mother? No, I do not.—Is the maid-servant making the bed? Yes, she is.—Do you understand what the master says? No, I do not.—Do you hear your sister calling you? Yes, I do.—What is the tailor making? He is making clothes.—Is the servant bringing the knives and spoons? Yes, he is.—What are you saying? I do not understand you.—Are the scholars studying their lessons? No, they are not.—What are they doing? They are writing an exercise.—Which of those flowers do you prefer? I prefer this one.—Whose hat do you take? Don't take your brother's. No, I take mine.—Which lessons do you study? We are studying the tenth and eleventh.—Does your key open my desk? No, it does not; it is too small.—Is it a letter that you are reading? Yes, it is.—Does your merchant sell good knives? Yes, he sells very good ones.—This man and woman keep all they find.—Do you buy a white hat or a black one? I buy a white one.—Tell the truth.—Do not fear anything.—Do they believe that? Yes, they do.

Who is opening the door?—Shut it.—Does the master see us? Yes, he does.—Who sells the best cloth? This

merchant.—Do the French drink much tea? No, they do not drink much; they drink more wine than tea.—Who is the gentleman whose house we see? He is an Englishman whose name is Greenwood.—Do you sell that nice horse? No, I do not, I keep it.—What news does your brother bring? He brings bad news.—Do you know any of these men? I know them all.—I know none of them.—Do you not see what those people are doing? Yes, I do.—Who is calling us? Do you find your book? No, I do not.—Don't forget what I say.—Why does not that child know his lessons? Because he does not study them.—Do you sell anything? No, I sell nothing.—What are those children eating? They are eating apples and cakes.—Do you see many people? How many persons do you see? I see more than 20 men and some women.—Say what you know.—I know nothing.—What books do you read? I read only good books.—Why do you keep that book? Because it is mine.—What is the servant carrying? He is carrying a trunk full of clothes.—Do you sell any of your sheep? Yes, I sell one.

EXERCISE 48*th*.

Speak to the master.—Who is speaking to me? Is it you that speak to me? Yes, it is I.—Do you hear what I am telling you? Yes, I do.—To whom is your sister speaking? She is speaking to the maid-servant.—Whose house is this? It is our house.—Do you give me that pen? I do not give it to you, I lend it to you.—Do you know that gentleman who speaks to you? I do not know him.—Do you receive letters from your friends? Yes, I receive many.—To whom do you write that letter? I write it to my father.—My pens are bad, lend me some of yours.—What are you showing to your friend? I am showing him something nice.—Is it your mother that gives you those good cakes? Yes, it is.—From whom do you buy your letter-paper? I buy it from the English merchant.—To whom do you send that money? I send

it to my brother.—Does not that watch belong to you? No, it belongs to my father's clerk.—Show me what you have.—What are you speaking about? We are speaking about the news.—Do you believe all that is told you? No, I do not.—Take that book from the child.—Do you speak to my brother or to me? I speak to neither.—What do you tell me? I tell you nothing, I am not speaking.—You borrow too much money from that man.—You do not speak to me, do you?—To whom do you sell those sheep and oxen? I sell them to that man.—Why do you not pay more attention to what I tell you? Do you speak to me? Yes, I do.—What do you buy from that merchant? I buy silk, wool, and cotton.—What are you speaking of? We are speaking of what we read.—Who lends you those fine books? It is my friend.—To whom do you write so many letters? To my mother.—Those children take no care of their clothes.—Does the teacher give you long lessons? Yes, he gives us long and difficult lessons.—I lend you books, and you do not return them to me.—What do you give to those people? I give them what belongs to them.—What do you take that book from me? Because it does not belong to you.—What do you bring me? I bring you those fine flowers.—Why do they steal your money from you? It is because you do not take care of it.—You have my gloves, I think; give them back to me, I do not give them to you.—What do you receive from your brother? I receive nothing from him.—Does your father give you money? Yes, he does.—From whom do you receive that letter? I receive it from my sister.—Take that piece of bread to the poor woman's child.—Which of those two books do you give me? I give you neither.

EXERCISE 49th.

Do you want your pen? Yes, I want it.—What do you think of? I think of nothing.—What is your sister looking for? She is looking for her prayer-book.—You

want something, I believe? Yes, I want a little water and sugar.—Don't you want anything else? No, sir.—Look at those fine flowers.—I speak to you: why do you not answer?—Do you laugh at me? I do not laugh at you, but at your ugly hat.—Do you obey your parents? Yes, I do.—What do you think of that affair? It is a bad affair, I believe.—What does that child ask for? He asks for a piece of bread.—Why do you hurt your brother?—What does the master teach his pupils? He teaches them what they do not know.—Have you all that you want? Yes, sir.—You are looking for somebody, are you not? Yes, I am looking for a friend of mine.—Do you answer all the letters you receive? Yes, I answer all.—We want three loaves; ask the baker for them.—Do those scholars listen to the teacher? Yes, they do.—Do not laugh at the poor and the old.—Do you fill those bottles with water? No, I fill them with vinegar.—Does that man forgive his enemies? Yes, he does.—You hurt me.—Have you the book you want? Yes, I have it.

Do you want some paper? No, I do not.—Do you know that woman who is looking at us? I do not know her.—You have no money; ask your father for some.—What are you looking for? I am looking for my gloves.—Do you think of your duties? Yes, I do; I do not forget them.—Listen to me.—I praise this young man for his modesty.—Do you listen to the master? No, you do not. Why do you not obey your mother?—He who obeys his mother obeys God.—Are you looking for your hat? Your brother has it.—Do you listen to what I tell you? Yes, we do.—Who wants a pen? Nobody wants it.—Do I hurt you? No.—Do your father and mother enjoy very good health? Yes, sir, they enjoy very good health.—You answer me nothing; do you not hear me? I hear you, but I do not understand what you say to me.—Lend me a book which you do not want.—Why do you not listen to me? Because you do not know what you are saying.—Whom are you waiting for? I

do étant un auxiliaire ne peut s'employer pour remplacer have & be qui sont auxi[illegible]

am waiting for my sisters and some relations of mine.—Take what you want.—Do not wait for me.—I thank your mother for her kindness.

EXERCISE 50*th*.

Do you like reading-books ? Who does not ?—Do you speak English ? I do not speak it, but I understand it.—Do the French love Emperor Napoleon ? Some love him ; others do not.—Do you know music ? I do not know it, but I am learning it.—I like the dog, because it is the friend of man.—What does your master teach you ? He teaches us French, English, and Latin.—Do you read history ? Yes, sir.—What history are you reading ? I am reading the history of France.—Does your brother learn grammar ? Yes, he does.—That man has his hand full of money.—What is the capital of Canada ? It is Ottawa.—Do you know Doctor C... ? No, sir, I do not.—Is not virtue more precious than gold ?—Do you like fish ? No, I do not.—Is Italy a fine country ? Yes, it is one of the finest countries in the world.—Do you know the capital of England ? It is London.—My feet are so small that these shoes are too large for me.—Do you see Captain H... ? Yes, I do.—Many prefer riches to virtue.—Your hair is too long.—The good love virtue ; but the wicked do not.—Do the English love Queen Victoria ? Yes, they do.—Children are often rude with their parents.—Montreal is one of the largest and finest cities in America.—Who teaches you music ? It is this gentleman that you see.

EXERCISE 51*st*.

Do you like flowers ? Yes, I like them very much.—Do you know that man ? Yes, I know him very well.—Why do you not write better ? Because I have a bad pen.—How are you ? I am well, very well.—Who works the more, you or your brother ? We work as much the one as the other.—Do you learn as fast as your brother ? No, he learns faster than I.—How do you pronounce

that word? I pronounce it thus.—It is not right; pronounce it so.—How old are you? I am nearly twenty.—That child has money enough; do not give him any more.—How is your father? He is well, as usual.—How many books have you? I have at most fifteen or twenty.—He learns little who studies little.—Do you forgive me? Yes, I forgive you heartily.—You do not know your lesson at all.—You speak so quickly that I do not understand you.—Is it true? Every body says so.—Are you as old as I? I am not quite so old as you; I am only twenty-five years of age.—Do you hear the master? Yes, he speaks so loud that I hear him very well.—You walk very slowly; are you sick? Yes, I am.—Do you like tea better than coffee? I like the one as much as the other.—It is exactly the same to me.—The more I know that child, the more I love him.—Do you want much money? I want only ten dollars.—How tenderly that child loves his mother!—They say so, but I do not believe it.—He who says so is a liar.—Do you hear me? I do not hear you at all.—You write my name badly.—Write your exercise well or do not do it.—Do you want some paper and ink? I want only some paper.—Who writes better, you or I? It is you.—No, I do not believe it.—You write better than I.—How poorly you sing! Is it on purpose you do so? You do not give me time enough.—Which of these books do you prefer? I prefer this one.—Walk slowly.—Do you understand all that this Englishman says? No, he speaks so quickly that I do not understand him.—Do you run as fast as your brother? I run quicker than he does.—Do I speak loud enough? Yes, I hear you very well.—Does your sister sing well? She sings neither well nor badly; she does not sing at all.—I want a pen; will you lend me this one? I lend it to you willingly.—Is your friend younger than you? He says so, but I do not believe him.—You are fatigued enough; don't study any more.—How does your brother read English? He reads it fluently, but he pronounces it very badly.—Sir, do you buy any more cloth?

No, I do not buy any more.—Do the scholars study well? They study pretty well.—So much the better.—Which of those birds do you prefer? I prefer this one; it is not so pretty as the other, but it sings much better.

EXERCISE 52*nd.*

How much do you owe the merchant? I do not owe him much. I only owe him ten dollars.—Does the butcher sell as much beef as mutton? He sells much beef, but little mutton.—Why does he sell so little mutton? Because he sells it too dear.—At what price does he sell it? He sells it at twelve cents a pound.—How much does your watch cost you? It costs me twenty dollars.—How many eggs do you buy? I buy two dozen.—Does this clerk earn much a year? He earns only one hundred and twenty dollars.—How much do you pay for that house? I pay fifty dollars for it.—It is not dear.—It is very cheap.—Do you pay cash for it? Yes, I pay cash.—The more I know that gentleman, the more I esteem him.—Which of those hats do you sell the cheaper? I sell both at the same price.—How much money do you spend a day? I spend very much, but I earn still more.—That scholar deserves nothing but praise.—Is not time worth money? It is worth more than money.—Why don't you pay what you owe? I have no more money.—Does that merchant sell on credit? No, he sells only for cash, but he sells cheaper than all the others.—Why do you buy so many things that you do not want?—Which is the better of those pens? The one is as good as the other.

How much did that watch cost you? It costs me ten dollars.—Mine costs more and is not better.—Do you gain anything by that bargain? No, I clear nothing at all.—Spare your time.—How much does sugar cost? It costs ten cents a pound.—How much do you pay for bread? We pay twenty-five cents for it.—How much do you owe me? I owe you only fifteen dollars and a half.—Do you not owe me more? No, I do not owe you more

than that.—Who pays the shoemaker for your shoes? It is my father.—Am I not worth as much as my brother? You are worth more than he.—Do I not deserve as much praise as he? Yes, you deserve as much.—How much are those two guns worth? Is this one worth as much as the other? The one is worth as much as the other; both are not worth much.—How much does that horse cost you? It costs me thirty dollars; is it too dear? No, it is not.—You owe me something, do you not? I owe you nothing.—Is that book worth one dollar? It is not worth so much.—Madam, you are too kind to me.—Does that merchant sell good hats? He sells good ones, but he sells them very dear.—Which is the better of those two children? It is this one.

EXERCISE 53*rd*.

Is your father at home? No, sir, he is not.—Who is in the garden? It is my brother.—What have you in your hand? I have a knife.—Is the lawyer in his office? Yes, he is.—Where is your little brother? He is playing near the river.—Do those children go to school? Yes, they do.—Where do you buy that good coffee? We buy it from the grocer that lives at the corner of the street.—Whence do you come? I come from the store.—Are you going to the concert? No, I remain at home.—You are looking for your hat; here it is.—Where are my gloves? Do you not see them under your chair?—What do you put into that box? I put thread, pins, and needles into it. Where is the dog? It is sleeping near the door.—Where are you going so fast? I am going at the physician's.—Is any body sick in your house? Yes, my mother is very sick.—Why do you not go to school? Because I have a sore foot.—Where does your father live? He lives near the church.—Where are the children? They are behind the house or in the garden.—What is your brother doing in his room? He his learning his lesson.—Whence are those ladies coming? They are coming from the church. —Here is the master coming.—Do you want any

money? Here is some.—I thank you, I do not want any. —Those little birds are not afraid of us; they fly around the house.—Are your clothes in that trunk? Yes, they are.—Your ink is too thick; put some water in the inkstand.

Walk beside me or before me.—Is my hat in your room? Yes, it is.—Where are you leading that horse? I am leading it to the stable.—Take my shoes to the shoemaker's.—Where are those young Canadians going? They are going to Rome.—Where are you? Here I am —How much money have you in your purse? I have only a few cents.—At whose house is your father? He is at the neighbour's.—What is that servant carrying? He his carrying many things in a box.—Are you going to the shop? I am not: I am coming from it.—Do you see any body before the house? No, I see nobody.—Where do you send your servant? I send him to the market.—Where do you put your paper, pen, and ink? I put them in my desk.—Leave my hat on the table.—Do you live at your brother's? No, I do not.—Who is there? I, sir.—Where is your father going? He is going to one of our relations'.—Do you live here? No, I live at my father's.—Do not look out of the window thus. —Where are your sisters? They are in the drawing-room.—Are those gentlemen coming here? No, they are going to the neighbour's.—What are you doing there? I am waiting for somebody. — Do you live in the country? No, I live in town.—Are the little birds in their nest? No, they are not. — See that little boy who runs behind his mother.—Are my gloves on the sofa? No, they are under it.—Where is this carpenter working? He his working at that house you see opposite the church

EXERCISE 54*th*.

Come with me.—Whether are you going? I am going to my uncle's.—Do you go so far? It is very far.—What are you doing up stairs? I am writing a letter.—Why do you remain standing? Because you do not give me

a seat.—Does your father live far from here? He lives close by.—Do we see the house from here? Yes, we do; it is that large house near the church.—Is your father going anywhere? He is going to town, I believe. —Do you go out? No, I remain at home.—Don't past that way; it it not the right way.—Where is your mother? She is out.—Where are we going? Are we going far? No, we are going only as far as your friend's. —Who is entering? It is the neighbour's son.—Does any one come with me? Where do you go? I am going fishing.—Is the river far from here? No, it is not far; it is near those trees you see.—Which way do we pass? This way.—Where is my ball? It is on the other side of the road.—We are all going a hunting; are you coming too? No, I am not.—Are you going a hunting without your guns? We have them.—Are you going out? Yes, I am; I am too warm in the house.—Why do you throw away that paper? I throw it away because it is good for nothing.—Peter, are you up stairs? Yes, sir.—Come down quickly, I want you.—Why do you not come on quickly? Because I am very tired.—Do the bees come out of their hives? Yes, they do.—Where is my pen? I am looking for it everywhere, and cannot find it.—Why do you remain out? Are you not cold? No, I am better out than in the house.—Do you stop here? No, I am going farther.

EXERCISE 55*th.*

Do you start to-day? No, I shall start only to-morrow. —When does the concert take place? It takes place the day after to-morrow, I believe.—It takes place on Tuesday next,—next week,—on the eighth of June.—At what o'clock in the evening does he come? He comes late,—he does not come before ten o'clock in the evening.—Do you study long before your breakfast? We study about an hour.—Do not those children go to school to-day? Yes, they do.—Why do they start so late? It is not late; school begins only at half past nine.—Until

what o'clock do you sleep in the morning? I sleep till five o'clock.—What is the day of the month? It is the twenty-first of June.—Come in; you stay out too long. —At what o'clock does the mail leave? It leaves at ten o'clock.—Do they work all the day? No, they work only two or three hours a day.—When do you expect your father? We expect him in a week,—this day fortnight. —We do not expect him before a month.—Do you go out to-night? No, sir.—At what o'clock does the Mass begin? It begins at nine or ten o'clock.—How long does it last? It lasts about two hours.—On what day do you start for town? I start on Thursday next.—At what o'clock do you take your breakfast? We take our breakfast at half past seven.—Are you going to the concert to-night? At what o'clock does it begin? It begins at eight o'clock.—Do you remain long at your uncle's when you go there? I remain there only two or three days.—Do you study long in the evening? I study during an hour.—Do you dine at twelve o'clock? No, we dine only at one.—At what o'clock does your father come home? He does not come before ten o'clock at night.—How long he sleeps!—Why do you come so late?—Do not expect me before nine o'clock.—At what o'clock do you begin your work? I begin it at half past five.—Until what o'clock do you work in the evening? We work till seven o'clock only.—How long does the lawyer remain at his office every day? He remains there about four hours.—At what o'clock does he return from there? He returns at three o'clock.—Do you study as long as your brother? I study longer than he does.

EXERCISE 56*th.*

Are you already finishing your exercise? Yes, I finish it at this very moment.—Do you live at your father's still? No, I live there no longer.—Where do you live now? I live at my uncle's.—What do you do in the evening? I write my exercise first, and then I learn my lesson.—Do you often write to your mother? I write to

her two or three times a month.—Do you sometimes sing? No, sir, I never sing.—Do you go to the country every summer? Yes, sir.—How long do you live there every summer? We live there about two or three months.—Do the scholars study every day? No, they do not study on Thursday.—Do you hope still? No, I do not hope any longer.—You come at last!—Is your mother still at church? No, she is no longer there; here she is.—Whose child is this that is always laughing? He is the physician's son.—Do you like music no more? Yes, I like it still.—You do not want my book any longer, do you? Yes, I want it still.—You are already studying? Yes, is it not right?—Do you still expect your father to-day? No, I do not expect him any longer.—Sing that song again.—How many lessons do you learn a week? I learn six.—Do you often pass that way? I pass that way four or five times a month.—Do you see the bird still? No, I do not see it any longer.—Do you sometimes think of me? Yes, certainly.—I think oftener of you than you do of me.—Look at these two children; one is always laughing, and the other never.—Why do you not come oftener to my house? Because, I am very busy at home.—Do you often receive letters from your friends? No, I receive letters very seldom.—Are you so soon ready? Yes, we are. No, we are not ready yet.—Does your brother want any more money? No, he does not want any more.—Do the birds still sing? No, they sing no more.

EXERCISE 57th.

Have you no time to study your lesson? I have time, but I do not wish to study it now.—Are you not ashamed to write so badly?—Is not that scholar wrong to tear his copy-book? Yes, indeed, he is wrong.—Which hat have you a mind to buy? Is it the black or the white one? I have a mind to buy the white one.—You are wrong not to obey your master.—At what o'clock is the clerk accustomed to return from the store? He is accustomed

to return at seven o'clock.—Are you afraid to go out in the evening? Yes, I am afraid to go out alone.—I am sorry to give you so much trouble.—You are tired walking, are you not? Yes, a little.—Have you time enough to show me your garden? I have no time to-day, but come back to-morrow.—Are you ready to write? Not yet; we have no ink.—You are wrong not to buy that cloth; it is very cheap.—Where do you wish to go this morning? I wish to go to the market.—Are the scholars ready to recite their lessons? Yes, they are.—My brother is wrong to speak so, and you are wrong to believe him. —How kind you are to wait for me so long! Is it time to set out? No, it is not three o'clock yet.—Are not those children ashamed to laugh at that poor man?—Do you wish to buy anything else? No, I have all I want.—Are you used to take your dinner so late? No, we take our dinner every day at twelve o'clock.—Am I wrong to give those clothes to the poor? No, you are right.—I am afraid not to arrive in time.—Which is the easier lesson to learn? Is it yours or ours? It is ours.—Here is an exercise very hard to do.—What do you wish to do? I wish to write a letter.—Is this little girl afraid of speaking to us? Yes, she is.—Are you not tired of sleeping?— Until what o'clock are you accustomed to study? I am accustomed to study till ten o'clock in the evening.—He is afraid of being sick, is he not? Yes.—Are you used to take tea every day? Yes, I take tea every day.—Have you courage to break that fine looking-glass?—Are you not satisfied to finish your work? Yes, I am.—I am happy to learn such good news.

EXERCISE 58*th*.

What have you to do? I have nothing to do to-day. —What do you learn at school? We learn to read and to write.—Have you a book to lend me? No, I have none to lend you.—Does your father allow you to go to the concert? He does not allow me to go alone, but he allows me to go with my brother.—Which of those hats

do you prefer to buy? I prefer to buy this one.—Do you promise me to come? Yes, I promise you.—Have you a coat to lend to that poor man? I like better to give it to him than to lend it to him.—Why don't you go out with those young men? Because my mother forbids me to go with them.—At what o'clock do you begin to study in the morning? I begin to study at six o'clock, and I study till ten.—Is your father sick? He is not, but he seems to be.—Am I not right to advise you to work? Yes, you are right.—Which lesson have we to recite? We have to recite the sixteenth.—Help me to carry that trunk.—Does your brother begin to speak English? No, for he does not try to speak it.—Have you a mind to leave to-night? No, I wish to remain one day more.—I like better to read books than newspapers.—Tell the servant to bring some wood and fire?—Do you not begin to be tired of doing nothing?—What have we to do to-night? We have to translate an exercise, as usual.—Does your little brother begin to study? No, he likes better yet to play than to study.—How long do you intend remaining in town? I intend remaining there a week.—Have those people nothing to say? Have they no news to give us? No, they have none.—That child seems to be very young; but he is not so young as he seems to be.—What do you like best to do?—Those young men intend to go to the United States. I do not advise them to go there. —You always forget to do what I tell you.—Have you any more silk gloves for sale? No, I have no more.—What do you advise me to do? I advise you to obey your father.—What does the master say to his pupils? He tells them to make less noise.—Do you wish to buy anything? Yes, I wish to buy a watch.—Do you like better to remain at home than to come with us? I like better to remain at home.—Try to do that exercise.—What have you to tell me? I have only a word to tell you.—Do not forget to take my shoes to the shoemaker's.—What does the master give us to do every day? He gives us a lesson to learn and an exercise to translate.—Have

you anything to answer me ? I have nothing to answer you.—I begin to be tired ; I want to sleep.

EXERCISE 59*th*.

When will you finish studying ? I finish just now.—Are you writing your exercise ? No, I am writing a letter.—Are your sisters coming ? I do not see them coming.—Does that bell ring frequently ? I hear it ring three or four times a day.—Do you like fishing ? Yes, very much.—Does your brother succeed in learning English ? He does not succeed yet in speaking it, but he understands it well.—You make so much noise that you hinder me from sleeping.—In what manner do you spend your time ? I spend it in reading.—What are the children doing ? They are playing in the yard.—You already speak of leaving ?—I like to hear you singing. Do you see any body passing ? No, I see nobody passing —There is a child that does not cease crying ; what is the matter with him ? He has the toothache.—Do you think of writing to your mother ? Yes, I do, but I have no time to write to her now.—What is that child doing ? He takes delight in tearing the leaves of his book.—Why do you prevent me from doing that ?—Do you like to see snow falling ? Yes, I do.—Do you see your father ? I don't see him, but I hear him speaking.—Does the tailor finish making my coat ? No, he does not finish yet.—Is it your sister that we hear singing ? No, it is not.—Do you finish learning your lesson ? I do not finish yet, but I begin to be tired studying.—At what o'clock do the workmen finish working ? They do not finish before eight o'clock in the evening.—Why do they prevent those children from playing ? Because they have their lesson to learn.—You are studying, are you not ? No, sir.—Do you think of doing your exercise ? Yes, I do.—What do they earn by doing nothing ? They lose their time and money.—I cannot help thinking of you. —Does that man think of paying what he owes me ? No, he does not.—Why do you prevent me from passing ?

Because you have nothing to do here.—Does your father speak of going to town to-morrow? Yes, he does.—Does the shoemaker think of making my shoes? No, he does not.—Prevent that child from taking and tearing my books.—Those children like too much to sing.

EXERCISE 60th.

What do you want to do? I want to write a letter.—Do you wish to work to-day? I wish to work, but I cannot.—Why can you not work? Because I have a sore hand.—Where do you wish to go? I wish to go nowhere.—What do they want to buy?—Do they intend to buy a horse? Yes, they intend to buy one.—Sir, may I speak to you? What do you want to say to me? I want to ask you for something.—Where do you intend to go to-morrow? I intend to go to my father's.—Do you wish to drink some milk? No, I do not.—Can you pay me what you owe me? I cannot to-day, for I have no more money in my purse.—Does any body want bread? Nobody wants any.(1)—Can't you work as much as your brother?—Will you help me to do my work? Willingly.—May I see the fine pictures in your book? Yes, certainly.—You should not keep what does not belong to you.—Can you carry that stone? No, I cannot carry it; I am not strong enough.—Must I give something to that poor man? Yes, give him the money you have.—What does that child want? He does not know what he wants.—Who wishes to lend me a dictionary? What do you want to do with it? I want to look for a word in it.—To whom do you wish to write? I wish to write to my cousin.—May we go into that garden? No, the proprietor allows nobody to enter it.—Can you understand that Englishman? No, he speaks so quick that I cannot understand him.—What do you want to put into that box? I want to put my books into it.—At what o'clock are you to start? We are not to start before six o'clock.—How much may that watch be worth? It may be worth about ten dollars.—Can you lend me some money? I can lend you as much as

(1) il s'agit d'une quantité indéterminée

you want. That exercise is so difficult that we cannot translate it.—What does that man want? He wants some money, but I have none to give him.—Can we pass that way? No, but you can pass this way.—May I go out to-day? Yes, you may, if you have nothing to do.—Will you wait for me? I have no time to wait for you.—How much does the merchant want to sell that cloth? He wants to sell it at ten shillings a yard.—Where do you want to take that child? I want to take him to his father's.—Whom do you want to see? I want to see your mother.—Will you tell her to come to the drawing-room? She cannot come now.—Tell your father that he may rely upon me.—One must not always do what one wishes.—How high may that tree be? It may be about fifty feet high.—Will you lend me a razor? Which do you want? I want your best.—Can't you prevent that child from tearing his book?—You must be ashamed of your conduct.—Sir, I am happy to be able to render you that service.—To whom must I give that reward? To him who deserves it.

EXERCISE 61st.

Go and take that book to the teacher.—Come and see what I have.—Go and ask that man what he wants.—Let us always speak the truth.—Let us not go so quick.—Take care not to break that glass.—Go and take that basket to the house.—Let me speak to the teacher.—Let those children listen to their father.—Let me sleep.—Peter, take that letter to the post-office.—Does the master let you read all the books you want? No, he lets us read only the books that are useful to us.—Let them cease playing and begin studying.—Let us take care not to fall.—Why don't you let me go? Because I want you.—Please do me that favor.—Let us go and see that fine church.—Have you a penknife to lend me? Here is one that I lend you.—Let us speak of that no more.—Come, children, take your books, and study.—Please give me back my watch.—Let us not be afraid.—Let me pass.—Let us

not go farther.—Take care not to hurt that child.—Let us begin studying.—Let them come in or go out.—Let us still hope.—Will you let me read that letter ? Willingly. —Let us stop here.—Let us go into the garden.—Shut the door, and don't allow any body to come in.—Let us finish playing: let us go and study.—Will you let me go in ? Come in, if you wish.—Let me look at your likeness.—Let us go out of here.—What must they do ? Let them do whatever they can.—Let us go upstairs.—Let us obey our parents.—Let us not speak so loud.—Let them take care not to make any noise.—Sir, please come downstairs. —Does your mother allow you to go where you wish ? No, she prevents me from going somewhere.—Let us take care of our clothes.—Let us not speak of that to any body.—Go and tell the servant to light a fire.—May those children go out ? No, let them remain at home.—How far do you want to go ? Let us go as far as the river.—May we pass over the bridge ? Yes, they allow every body to pass over it.—Let every body pay what he owes. —Let us now return home.

EXERCISE 62*nd*.

Are you going to study this morning ? Yes, sir, we are going to study.—What will you study first ? I will first study my lesson of English.—Where do you take that child ? I take him to the church.—Will your brother soon begin to learn music ? Yes, he will begin soon. —What does the teacher make you learn ? He makes us learn grammar and geography.—What does that word mean ? I do not know.—Go and bring my dictionary.—Are you going to write to your father ? Yes, I am going to write to him. —Will the teacher make you recite your lesson immediately ? No.—Can you swim ? No, sir.—Is your brother going to his friend's ? Yes, he is.—Do you send to the shoemaker's for my shoes ?—I want some money, but I dare not ask my father for some.—Do you often go to see your friends ? I go to see them every week.—Can your father speak English ? Yes, he speaks

it pretty well.—I will tell you what you have to do.—What makes you walk so fast?—If you hear of that affair, say nothing of it.—What are we going to do to-day? Let us go a fishing.—Where is my brother? I will go and look for him.—Are you going to take those books home? Yes, I am.—When are you going to send me my clothes? Sir, I cannot send them to you before Sunday.—Where are those children going? They are going to school for their books.—Why do you make that child cry? It is not I that make him cry, it is his brother.—What are you going to buy to-day? I want nothing.—Have you any more paper? I have no more, but I will send for some.—I understand now what you mean.—Where are you going to live now? I am going to live at the neighbour's.—That man can neither read nor write.—I am so much afraid of that man, that I dare not look at him.—If you happen to find that book, I give it to you.—Do you intend to come and see me soon? Yes, I intend to go and see you in a fortnight.—What do you hear of me? I hear nothing of you.

EXERCISE 63rd.

Can you tell me where your father is? I do not know where he is.—Do you know how much money I have in this purse? You have perhaps ten dollars. I have more than that.—May I see what time it is by your watch? It is five o'clock.—Do you know which lesson we have to learn? We have the tenth, I think.—Tell me if it is the truth or not.—Do you understand why you are wrong? Yes, I understand it.—Please tell me, sir, where Mr. G.... lives. He does not live far from here.—Do you know who has my dictionary? Your cousin has it.—Let us see who speaks English better, you or I.—Do you know at what o'clock the steamboat leaves? She leaves at two o'clock.—Do you know where I am going? No, I do not.—Do you see why those birds are afraid? Yes, I see.—Can any body tell me where my hat is?—Do you know what your brother is doing in his room? He is studying

or sleeping.—Can you tell me which of those two scholars is more studious ? I cannot tell you.—Do you know whom that fine garden belongs to ? I do not know.—Do you see how that child listens to us ?—He does not know what to say.—Do you know where we are going ? No, I do not.—See if you have any more money.—Do you know if your father intends going to town to-day ? I do not know if he does or not.—I do not know what to answer.—When do you intend to start ? I do not know if I must start to-day or to-morrow.—Ask your brother if he has time to come with us.—Do you know where you must pass ? I do not, but my brother does.—Can you tell me how much I owe you ? You owe me twelve dollars.—I do not know where to put that box. Put it on the table.—Can we know where the master of this house is ? Do you know to whom I want to give this fine book ?—I want to know where you are going. We are going to take this letter to the post-office. —Can you tell me who that gentleman is ? He is Mr. H.... May I know what you do with your money ?—Will you tell me what day of the month it is ? It is the twenty-third of July.—Do you know how much this cloth costs ? It does not cost less than four dollars.—Can you tell me whose horse this is ? It is my father's.

EXERCISE 64th.

Do you know how old your father is ? I think he is about fifty years old.—Where is your mother ? I think she is in her room.—Go and tell the servant that I want to speak to him.—Do you know who is the more learned, the physician or the lawyer ? I think the physician is more learned.—I think you are wrong. Yes, I confess I am wrong.—Is it the first time you come here ? Yes, sir.—Is your brother still working ? I think so.—Which lessons have we to learn to-day ? I think we have the ninth and the tenth.—Are they difficult ? No, I think they are easy.—Can that scholar speak English ? I think he understands it pretty well, but he does not speak it

yet.—At what o'clock is your father to come to-night? I believe he is to come at a quarter past eight.—I hear that you are sick; is it true? It is but too true.—Can you come with me? No, I cannot, for you see that I am very busy.—I want to speak to you while you are here.—As soon as he looks at me, he begins laughing.—I think that somebody is speaking.—Is it to me or to my brother that you give this book? I give it to you.—Have you as much money as I? I think that I have more.—Are you sure that you can succeed? Yes, I am.—Since you are glad, I am also.—Can you translate this exercise? I tell you that I can.—Can you tell me if that gentleman is a Frenchman or an Englishman? I think that he is an Englishman.—Do you see my sister coming? Yes, I think I see her before the church.—I am sick, so I cannot work to-day.—Does he think he is as learned as his teacher? I think so.—Are you not ashamed to play while your brother is studying?—Since you are sick, why do you not send for the physician?—How much may this watch be worth? I thing that it may be worth about twenty dollars.—Do you think you can finish your exercise before two o'clock? Yes, I think so.—Is this gentleman a lawyer? I tell you he is not.—I am sorry to hear that your mother is sick.—Your brother is not at his house; can you tell me where he is? I think he is at church.—Since I know that gentleman, I esteem him very much.—Are you sure that you are right? Yes, I am, for I cannot be wrong.

EXERCISE 65th.

Do you want to warm yourself? No, I am not cold.—That child will cut himself with that knife. No, do not fear.—Go and wash your hands.—Do you shave yourself every morning? No, I shave myself only every other day.—As you are fatigued, you may rest.—Those two workmen like to assist each other.—Are you not afraid to hurt yourself? No.—Can you see yourself in that small looking-glass? Yes, I can easily.—Those chil-

dren are cold; let them go and warm themselves near the fire, but let them take care not to burn themselves. —Those two children are brothers, and they do not resemble each other at all.—That lady is wrong to believe that she is learned.—If you do not take care, you will break your leg.—Do those two friends often write to each other? Yes, they write to each other at least every week.—We must love one another.—Why do you not cut the meat? Because I fear to cut my finger.—Is your sister ready to start? No, she is still dressing herself.—You make so much noise that we cannot hear one another.—Do they not want to forgive each other? —See how those brothers love each other!—Do you want to hurt me?—He is so sick that he cannot move. —Do you understand what they say? No, I do not.—Why do you not come and warm yourselves? Because we are not cold.—That butter-fly wants to burn its wings. —Where are we going to rest? Let us rest under that tree.—I am so much fatigued that I cannot move.—Does he flatter himself that he will succeed? Yes.—Tell your little brother to wash his hands and face.—Have you no time to cut my hair? No, I have no time to-day.—What do you want to do? Do you want to burn my hair with that candle?—You must be cold; come and warm yourself.—Do you see yourself in the looking-glass? Yes, I do.—You flatter yourself that you have many friends, and you have not one.—You are so much fatigued by walking that you must rest.

EXERCISE 66th.

Sir, will you come in and take a seat? I thank you, I make haste to return home.—If you are cold, come nearer the stove.—You are sleepy, are you not? Yes, I begin to be sleepy.—I will not go to bed late this evening.—At what o'clock do you go to bed generally? I go to bed at ten o'clock.—Will you come and take a walk? I cannot go now, because I am very busy.—Hasten to finish your work and come after.—Why do you

rise so late? Because they do not awake me.—Tell your mother to awake you every morning at five o'clock.—Do you wish to start? Yes, I cannot remain here any longer.—Are you used to rise late? No, we always rise early.—Let us draw near the table.—Does your friend already start? Can he not wait for me?—Do not go near the fire; you will burn yourself.—Why do those young ladies retire from the window? Because they are cold.—That child falls asleep; tell him to go to bed.—Are you afraid to go away alone to-night? No, I am not.—Do you awake early in the morning? I generally awake at five o'clock.—Do you rise as soon as you awake? Yes, I rise as soon as I awake.—Is your mother well? Yes, she is well.—I fall asleep as soon as I go to bed.—Does the door open easily? Yes.—Do you like to take a ride? I like to take a ride when I have nothing to do.—Why do you not want to sit down? Because I prefer to remain standing.—You have a writing that reads easily.—Come and wake me to-morrow before five o'clock.—Why do you wish to rise so early? Because I am to go to town.—You must be very much fatigued; come and sit down near me.—Do you ever go on horseback? No, I prefer to take a ride.—As you are busy, I will go away. No, stay, I have time to speak to you.—Let us go and sit down.—Let us hasten to dress ourselves and go away.

EXERCISE 67th.

Sir, how does your son behave? He behaves well.—So much the better.—Do those children enjoy themselves? How do they enjoy themselves? They spend their time in running around the house.—They say you feel lonesome here. No, sir, I do not.—What do those people complain of? They complain of the bad weather.—You laugh at me, do you not? No, sir.—I hear that you succeed in your studies; I rejoice at your success.—Am I not right to get angry with that man? Yes, you are right.—Do you use my pen any more? No, I do not, I

return it to you willingly.—Can you do without my book ? Yes, sir.—Do you remember that affair ? No, I do not.—In what do you find amusement ? I find amusement in singing.—Hold your tongue.—Do you not trust them ? No, I am right to distrust them.—Does he remember his promises still ? I think he does not remember them any more.—Tell those children to hold their tongues.—Why do you get angry ?—What knives do you want to use ? I want to use these.—I want some money and I cannot get any.—Can you do without me to-day ? Yes.—One must not trust every body.—Do you remember that man ? Yes, I do.—I begin to get lonesome doing always the same thing.—Are you not ashamed to complain thus ?—What does your father rejoice at ? He rejoices at my happiness.—May I use your ink and pen ? Yes, you may use them, for I do not want them.—Does nobody remember that ? No, nobody remembers it.—You must be lonesome doing nothing.—Why do you complain of your friend ? Because he laughs at me.—Why does that man rejoice so much ? Because he flatters himself that he has many friends.—Does he get angry with me or with you ? He gets angry with me.—Can you do without sugar in your tea ? No, I cannot.—Are you right to distrust your servant ? Yes, I am right to distrust him.—You must laugh at nobody.—You are lonesome, are you not ? Yes, sir.—Try to enjoy yourself. —To whom must I apply ? Apply to Mr.....

EXERCISE 68*th.*

Does it rain this morning ? It does not rain, it snows. —How is the weather to-day ? It is fine weather.—Is there any bread on the table ? No, there is none.—It begins to rain, does it not ? I think so.—Do you know what is in that box ? No, I do not.—Is it too cold for you in this room ? It is neither too warm nor too cold. —Do you go out when it rains ? No, we then remain in the house.—Is there any more money in my purse ? Yes, there is a dollar more.—How far is it from Montreal to

Three-Rivers ? It is ninety miles.—Will it freeze to-night ? I think not.—Is there anybody in my room ? Yes, I think there is somebody.—How many books are there in your library ? There are nearly three hundred volumes. —Will you come out with me to-night ? No, I do not like to go out in the evening, when it is dark.—Will there be many people at that concert ? Yes, there will be many. —Can you tell me what is the distance from Montreal to Ottawa ? I think it is about one hundred miles.—Is it not farther ? I think not.—Is there any more wine in that bottle ? No, there is no more.—Is it very cold during the winter in this country ? Yes, it is very cold during a few days.—Is it colder than in France ? Yes, it is colder.—Is it very late ? No, it is not ten o'clock yet.—Are there many persons in your house ? Yes, there are not less than twenty persons.—How is the weather ? It rains, does it not ? No, it does not rain yet, but it will rain soon.—Are there as many sheep as calves in that park ? There are more sheep than calves.—Does it snow every day in winter ? No, it does not snow every day, but it snows very often.—Are there many good books in that library ? No, there are not many.—How many days are there in the month of January ? There are thirty-one days.—Is it far from this place to that church we see on the other side of the river ? It is perhaps two miles.—Is there any light in that house ? No, there is none.—How many pages are there in that book ? There are more than three hundred pages.—How far is it from here to the lake ? It is only one mile.—What o'clock may it be now ? It is early yet, it is only half past seven.—I think it is later.—No, I am sure it is not eight o'clock yet.—It thunders, does it not ? No, I think not.

EXERCISE 69th.

Where must I go ? You must go first to the market, and afterwards to the post-office.—What exercise must we translate to-day ? We must translate the ninth.—Have you what you want ? I want some more paper, I

have not enough.—Does it become you to play while the others are studying?—Have you money enough? No, I want at least ten dollars more.—How does it happen that you always come too late? I do not know how it happens.—What must I buy? You must buy white gloves.—How much money do they want? Do they want more than fifteen shillings? Yes, they want more.—Must we wait long? You must wait an hour.—Does it become you not to pay what you owe?—How does it happen that your father does not arrive? It is not very late yet, we must hope that he will come soon. —It is better to sit than to remain standing.—How must I write that word? You must write it this way. —If you want to learn a language, you must study very much.—Does it suit those scholars to spend their time in laughing and speaking, when they ought to study?—Sir, what do you want? I want a hat and gloves. —Is that all you want? Yes, that is all.—When it rains, one must remain at home.—It is wrong to keep what does not belong to us.—Must we start so quick? Yes.—Is it better to read this book than that one? It is better to read this one.—At what o'clock must we finish that work? We must finish it before four o'clock. —Is it better to remain than to start? I think it is better to remain.—We must lend a coat to that poor man.—It is better to give it than to lend it to him.—Where must I take that letter? You must take it to the physician's.—Must I answer that letter? Yes, I think you must answer it.—Do you know if we must pass that way? I do not think so.—Must we learn that long lesson by heart? Yes, you must learn it.

EXERCISE 70th.

Are you esteemed? Yes, I am.—Is your brother punished sometimes at school? Yes, he is punished when he deserves it.—Is your pen broken? It is not broken, but it is not worth much.—By whom are we blamed? We are blamed only by our enemies.—Why are we

blamed by them? Because they hate us.—Is the teacher heard by his pupils? Yes, he is well heard.—Which children are praised and rewarded? Those who are good.—Who are punished? Those who are lazy and wicked.—Is your friend loved by his teachers? I think he is.—Why is he loved? Because he is good and diligent.—Are the clothes made? No, they are not made yet.—That boy deserves to be punished, but his sister deserves to be rewarded.—When is that house to be sold? It is to be sold next week.—Is the book returned to its master? Yes, it is.—You like too much to be praised.—Are you sometimes punished? Yes, we are punished when we deserve to be.—How is your sister dressed? She is dressed in white.—Is your exercise already finished? Yes, sir.—Are we heard by anybody? No, we are heard by nobody.—That man wants to be esteemed more than he deserves.—Is it true that your uncle's house in burnt? It is but too true.—That letter must be written before seven o'clock.—See how that book is torn!—That work is well done, is it not? Yes, it is well done.—Why are those young people despised? Because they behave badly.—To whom must that reward be given? It must be given to him who deserves it.—Are the Italians loved by the French? No, they are not.—Is that author esteemed? Yes, he is esteemed by every body.—Is this scholar punished oftener than that one? No, he is not punished oftener. —You fear to be despised, do you not? If you do not want to be despised, you must behave well.—It often happens that one is deceived.—That letter is so badly written that I cannot read it.—How is your exercise done? I think it is well done.—It is not so well done as you think.—Are not those children ashamed to be punished so often?—Do you fear to be seen? No, I do not.

EXERCISE 71st.

Do they hear me? Yes, they hear you.—They see us, do they not? Yes, they see us.—How is that word

written? It is written that way.—You may be mistaken as well as another.—Do they speak English in that house? Yes, they speak it very much.—How is that done? It is done in that manner.—Do those goods sell easily? Yes, sir.—They say that there is much fruit this year.—Is that word found in the dictionary? Yes, it is.—Here are children much to be pitied.—How much is beef selling for? It is selling at six cents a pound.—That man is not so happy as he is said to be.—What is the news? There is none.—That is seen every day.—Are not the blind to be much pitied? Yes, they are.—Are we allowed to read that book? No, we are not.—At what o'clock is the church opened in the morning? It is opened at five o'clock in the morning, and it is shut at seven o'clock in the evening.—I am told that you are sick; is it true?—Can that carriage be used any more? No, it is useless.—Do you know that gentleman? I know him, but I do not know his name.—What is said of me? You are esteemed, but you are not loved.—That man is to be feared.—How much is that cloth sold for? It is sold for fifteen shillings a yard.—Is it true that some more gold is found in California? If any is found, it is very little.—What can be expected from that child? Nothing can be expected from him.—How much money is given to you? Five dollars are given to me.—They believe that they are not seen, but they are mistaken.—Is the master listened to? Yes, he is.—Why do you not go there? Because I am forbidden to go there.—Are you taught English? Yes, we are.—Do you know what is said? It is said that you are to be pitied.—How is that called in English? It is called so.—Does not that man deserve to be heard? Yes, he deserves to be.—How much is bread sold in that place? It is sold for six cents a pound.—Nothing can be seen in that room.—What is there to be done? There are two letters to be written.—Are those books to be sold? Yes, sir.

TEMPS DIVERS DES VERBES.

EXERCISE 72nd.

Have you had any bread ? Yes, I have had some.—Had he had any money ? No, he had not.—What paper have they had ? They have had some good paper.—Have you spoken to the teacher ? Yes, we have spoken to him.—What has he told you ? We cannot tell you.—Have you received the letter I sent you ? Yes, I have received it.—No, I have not received it.—How has your brother done his exercise ? He has done it well, as usual.—Has anybody been cold ? No, nobody has been cold.—How many letters has your father written to-day ? He has written six.—Have you read those I brought you ? No, I have not read them yet.—Has the servant bought any bread ? Yes, he has bought some.—How many loaves has he bought ? He has bought three.—Has he been right to buy so many ? Yes, he has been right.—I believe that you have forgotten my errands ? No, I have not.—Have you not seen the horse that my father has bought ? Yes, I have seen him.—How much has he paid for him ? He has paid two hundred dollars for him.—Have you been able to read my letter ? Yes, I have been able to read it.—Have you remained long at your uncle's ? I have remained there a day.—What books have you read ? I have read those that you have lent me.—Why does that little girl cry ? She has cut her finger.—Has anybody brought my shoes ? No, nobody has brought them.—Is your father gone out ? Yes, he is.—Have the books you lost been found ? Yes, they have been.—What have you done to-day ? We have done almost nothing.—Have you not forgotten to learn your lesson ? No, we have not forgotten it.—To whom has your brother written this week ? I think he has written to a friend of his.—Has anybody told you to do that ? Yes, somebody has told me.—Where have you seen my brother ? I have seen him near the river.—How long has it rained ? It has rained about two hours.—Have they

been able to finish their work ? Yes, they have been able to finish their work, but they have been obliged to work very much.—Has anybody heard of that man ? No, nobody has heard of him.—Have you not been mistaken ? No, I do not believe it.—Has the servant taken my shoes to the shoemaker's ? Yes, he has.

IRREGULAR PARTICIPLES.—*To begin, begun.—To hurt, hurt.—To sleep, slept.—To steal, stolen.*

Have you returned me the book I lent you ? No, I have not returned it to you yet.—Have they sent for the physician ? Yes, they have sent for him.—Have they begun studying ? Yes, I think they have begun.—How long has your friend remained with you ? He has remained only an hour.—Have you been robbed of anything ? Yes, they have stolen my knife.—Has the tailor made my cloth coat ? No, he has not made it yet.—Have you not had time to study ? No, sir, we have had no time.—Why have you not called the children ? I have called them, but they have not heard me.—Have they had time enough ? Yes, they have had enough.—Have you paid the merchant for my hat ? Yes, sir.—Has anybody hurt you ? No, nobody has hurt me.—Has your father bought the horses of which he spoke to us ? He has bought only one.—Why has your mother started so soon ? Because she is in a hurry.—You have used my pen, have you not ? Yes, I have used it.—Have you slept well last night ? No, the dogs have made so much noise that they have prevented me from sleeping.—What kind of handkerchiefs have you bought ? I have bought linen handkerchiefs.—How far have you gone ? We have gone as far as the church.—Has your brother begun studying ? No, he has not begun yet.—How much money have you lost ? I have lost all my money.—Who has taken my book ? Is it not you ? No, I have

not taken it.—What is the matter with your hand? I have cut myself.—What have you done with your money? I have bought a book.—Is it you or your brother who have told me that? I have told it to you. —Have those children been rewarded? Yes, I believe they have been.—Have you been afraid of going out yesterday? No, we have not been afraid.—Which exercise have you done to-day? We have done the twenty-fifth.—You have called me, have you not? It is not you that I have called, it is your brother.—What have you said to the servant? I have told him to go into your room.—Who discovered Canada? It is Jacques Cartier.—Have you found your watch at last? I have long looked for it, but I have not been able to find it.—How long have you been obliged to wait? We have been obliged to wait during three hours.—How much has the house been sold for? It has been sold for one hundred dollars.

IRREGULAR PARTICIPLES.—*To come, come.—To eat, eaten.—To die, dead.—To leave, left.*

Avez-vous fini d'écrire? Non, je n'ai pas encore fini.—Vous avez parlé trop longtemps.—Où avez-vous été? Je suis allé au concert.—Y êtes-vous déjà allé? Oui, j'y suis allé quelquefois.—Je n'y suis allé qu'une fois,—plusieurs fois.—Qu'avez-vous fait? Je n'ai rien fait de mal.—Je n'ai pas fait de mal.—Vos amis sont-ils partis? Oui, ils sont partis.—Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé à cet homme? Il lui est arrivé un grand malheur: sa maison a brûlé.—Vous ai-je promis quelque chose? Oui.—Que vous ai-je promis? Vous m'avez promis de me donner un beau livre.—Le domestique est-il de retour du marché? Non, il n'est pas encore de retour.—Qu'avez-vous mangé ce matin? J'ai mangé de bon pain. —Que faites-vous après souper? Je commence à travailler aussitôt que j'ai soupé.—Avez-vous dit à votre

sœur que j'ai pris son livre ? Oui, je le lui ai dit.—Où est allé votre frère ? Il est allé aux États-Unis.—Êtes-vous content de la montre que je vous ai achetée ? Oui, j'en suis content.—A quelle heure votre père est-il arrivé ? Il est arrivé à quatre heures.—Quelqu'un est-il venu nous voir ? Non, monsieur.—Combien de temps m'avez-vous attendu ? Environ deux heures.—N'ai-je pas eu raison d'écrire cette lettre hier ? Oui, vous avez eu raison.—Avez-vous jeté vos gants ? Non, je ne les ai pas jetés.—Have you ever passed by that place ? No, never.—I have been very busy during the whole day.—What have you done this morning ? We have done our exercise.—Which exercise ? The one that has been given to us.—Have you ever seen such a man ? No, never.—Has your brother done his exercise ? He says that he has done it.—Has your sister been sick ? Yes, she has been.—What has been the matter with her ? She has had the toothache.—How long have they remained at the physician's ? They have remained there about an hour.—How many times have you come into my house ? I have been there only twice.—Has the clerk opened the shop ? Yes, he has opened it at five o'clock.—Do you not see that you have been mistaken ? Yes, I see it now.—I have hurt you, have I not ? No, not at all.—Is that man dead ?—Have you learned anything at school ? You may see that I have learned something.—Have you heard that lady sing ? Yes, I have heard her sing.—I have walked in the garden for an hour.—How have you been since yesterday ? I have been very well.—That young man has completed his studies in five years.

EXERCISE 73rd.

Avez-vous reçu quelque lettre hier ? Oui, j'en ai reçu une.—Combien de devoirs avez-vous traduits la semaine dernière ? J'en ai traduit six.—Où avez-vous vu mon père ? Je l'ai vu au coin de la rue.—Combien avez-vous payé ce cheval ? Je l'ai payé cinquante piastres.—Vous

a-t-on écrit ? Non, on ne m'a pas écrit.—Comment avez-vous dormi la nuit dernière ? J'ai très bien dormi.—A quelle heure votre frère s'est-il levé ce matin ? Il s'est levé avant cinq heures.—Combien de temps avez-vous demeuré en Angleterre ? Nous y avons demeuré six ans et demi.—Avez-vous lu tout le livre ? Oui, je l'ai lu depuis le commencement jusqu'à la fin.—L'homme est-il mort ? Oui, il est mort hier à cinq heures.—Avez-vous pensé à ce que je vous ai dit ? Non, je n'y ai pas pensé. —Avez-vous appris quelque nouvelle ? Je n'en ai appris aucune.—Quelle leçon le maître nous a-t-il donné à apprendre ? Il nous a donné la onzième et la douzième. —N'avez-vous pas eu le temps d'apprendre votre leçon ? J'ai eu le temps, mais je n'ai pas eu envie de l'apprendre. —Jusqu'où ont-ils été ? Ils sont allés jusqu'au coteau.—Ne sont-ils pas allés plus loin ? Non, ils n'ont pas été plus loin.—A quelle heure votre mère est-elle revenue de l'église ? Elle est revenue à huit heures et demie.—Jusqu'à quelle heure avez-vous dormi ce matin ? J'ai dormi jusqu'à neuf heures.—Pourquoi ne vous êtes-vous pas levé plus tôt ? Parce qu'on ne m'a pas éveillé.—Ne m'avez-vous pas promis de venir à trois heures précises ? Je n'ai pas pu venir plus tôt.—Qui vous a dit de pareils mensonges ? Je ne sais qui me les a dits, mais je suis sûr que je les ai entendu dire à quelqu'un.—M'avez-vous attendu longtemps ? Je vous ai attendu jusqu'à dix heures.—Avez-vous laissé passer cet homme ? Oui, je l'ai laissé passer.—Avaient-ils peur de sortir ? Ils n'avaient pas peur, mais ils n'aimaient pas à sortir.—Aussitôt qu'il a été arrivé, il est venu nous voir.—Êtes-vous allé au concert hier soir ? Oui, j'y suis allé.—Y êtes-vous allé avec votre sœur ? Non, j'y suis allé seul.—Quand avez-vous commencé à apprendre le français ? J'ai commencé l'année dernière.—Combien y a-t-il eu de personnes de tuées ? Il y en a eu quinze de tuées et dix de blessées.

IRREGULAR PRETERITS.—*To awake, I awoke.—To put, I put.—To ring, I rang.—To set, I set.—To speak, I spoke.—To take, I took.*

Had you money enough? Yes, I had enough.—Had they much pleasure? No, they had not much.—How long was he sick? He was sick for three months.—When did the concert take place? It took place on Monday, the twenty-second of June.—Did you go there? No, I did not.—What did your neighbour do when you came back? He took his hat and went out.—Since I wrote you, I have heard good news.—Where did you put my gloves? I put them on the table.—Did you remain for a long time at your friend's? We remained there for three days.—How did your brother behave? He behaved well.—As soon as the bell rang, we rose up and went away.—How long did he speak? He began speaking at two o'clock and finished at four.—Where did you go last week? I went to my uncle's.—As soon as he was ready, he went away.—At what o'clock did you go to bed last night? I went to bed before ten.—Was there much fruit last year? Yes, there was very much.—Is the man of whom you speak to me dead? Yes, he died yesterday at five o'clock.—Did you sleep well last night? Yes, we slept well during the whole night.—At what o'clock did you awake this morning? I awoke at four, and I arose immediately.

What dictionary did you use when you wrote your exercise? I used no dictionary at all.—Is it not you who told me that? No, it is not, I have not been able to tell you such things.—How long have you been obliged to wait? We have been obliged to wait for more than two hours.—As soon as I saw him, I spoke to him.—What did he answer you? He answered nothing and went away.—When did your brother leave? He left as soon as you arrived.—You went to walk yesterday night: how far did you go? We went as far as the bridge.—Since you called on me, I have received many letters.—How long did you remain at your uncle's? We

remained there until eight o'clock in the evening.—Since you arose, I have written two letters.—How have you been since I saw you? I have been very well.—How did you spend your time? I spent it in reading.—Do you remember what I told you? Yes, I do.

EXERCISE 74*th.*

Combien y a-t-il de temps que votre sœur lit? Il y a deux heures qu'elle lit.—Votre mère vit-elle encore? Non, il y a cinq ans qu'elle est morte.—Combien y a-t-il de temps que vous m'avez écrit? Il n'y a pas longtemps, il n'y a qu'un mois.—Y a-t-il longtemps que vous m'attendez? Je vous attends depuis deux heures.—Y a-t-il longtemps que vous avez vu mon cousin? Je viens de le voir.—Combien y a-t-il de temps qu'il pleut? Il y a trois jours.—Combien y a-t-il de temps que les garçons sont partis? Ils sont partis il y a quelques minutes.—Combien y a-t-il de temps que vous êtes absent? Environ un mois.—Vous arrivez enfin: il y a longtemps que je vous attends.—Combien y a-t-il que vous avez cette montre d'or? Je viens de l'acheter.—Combien y a-t-il qu'il est couché? Il y a une demi-heure.—Combien y a-t-il de temps que ce livre est perdu? L'avez-vous cherché? Il y a une heure que je le cherche, et je ne puis le trouver.—Êtes-vous né dans ce pays? Non, je suis né en France.—Il y a si longtemps que j'attends que je suis fatigué.—Combien de temps y a-t-il que le maître est sorti? Il vient de sortir.—Combien de temps y a-t-il que vous avez déjeuné? Il n'y a que quelques minutes que j'ai déjeuné.—N'avez-vous pas dormi assez longtemps?—Combien de temps ont-ils vécu dans cet endroit? Deux ou trois mois.—Pouvez-vous me dire ce qu'est devenu le marchand anglais? Je crois qu'il s'est fait cultivateur.—Il y a longtemps que vous travaillez, n'est-ce pas? Non, je ne fais que commencer à travailler.—Combien de temps y a-t-il que vous avez eu des nouvelles de votre cousin? Il y a longtemps que je n'en ai pas reçu.—Il y a plusieurs années que je n'ai pas

entendu parler de lui.—Combien de temps y a-t-il qu'on entend ce bruit ? Il y a environ une heure.—Quand votre frère est-il arrivé ? Il y a deux jours qu'il est arrivé.—Combien de temps a-t-il été absent ? Il y a six ans qu'il est absent.—Quand avez-vous rencontré votre ami ? Je viens de le rencontrer.—Le médecin n'est-il pas ici ? Il vient de sortir.—Pendant combien de jours ont-ils été malades ? Pendant cinq jours.—Combien de temps y a-t-il que le maître vous a fait réciter ? Il y a maintenant trois ou quatre jours.—Combien de temps y a-t-il que vous êtes avocat ? Il y a deux ans.—Quel âge a votre sœur ? Elle est née en 1840.—Je viens de perdre ma bourse.

How long is it since you saw my cousin ? I have just seen him passing.—Have you been long sick ? One week.—How long is it since your mother arrived ? It is two hours since.—Rise; you have been sleeping long enough.—How long have you lived in Montreal ? It is now ten years.—Is it long since you wrote to your mother ? I wrote to her last week.—How long have you been learning music ? These two years.—What has become of your servant ? I do not know what has become of him.—Where was your father born ? He was born in England.—You have been long working; you may rest.—Is it long since you bought that house ? I have just bought it.—How long is it since you arrived ? It is one week.—Is it long since you rose ? I rose at half past four.—Has your little brother begun studying ? He began some days ago.—Have you known that man long ? I have known him for the last twelve years.—We have been long walking; it is time to sit down.—You have been so long playing that you must be fatigued.—This young man has not eaten for the last three days.—Is it long since you received my letter ? No, we received it two weeks ago.—Have you done reading that book ? I have only begun to read it.—Have you had that new hat long ? I bought it four days ago.—Have you been long studying ? We have

been studying for the last hour.—In what year were you born? I was born in 1840.—You have been speaking to me long enough; I understand what you mean. —Is it long since your friends went away? No, it is not long, they have just gone away.—It is more than a month since it rained.—Do you sometimes see my brother? It is almost a year since I saw him.—Have you had the toothache very long? I have had it this week.—It is long since you came to my house.—Is it long since you finished studying? I finished at five o'clock.—Is your friend a merchant still? No, he has been a lawyer these two years.

EXERCISE 75th.

Votre mère était-elle malade hier?—Quand vous étiez à l'école, étudiiez-vous autant que vous pouviez? Non, nous n'étudiions pas autant que nous pouvions.—Pleuvait-il lorsque vous êtes sorti? Non, il ne pleuvait pas. —Aviez-vous froid lorsque vous êtes entrés? Oui, nous avions froid.—De quoi avez-vous eu peur? J'ai eu peur du chien.—Votre petit frère étudiait-il lorsque je l'ai appelé? Non, il jouait.—Y avait-il beaucoup de monde à l'église dimanche dernier? Oui, il y en avait beaucoup. —Quellle heure était-il lorsque vous êtes arrivé hier soir? Il était dix heures et demie.—Comment était votre père, lorsque vous l'avez quitté? Il était assez bien.—Je vous attendais, lorsque vous êtes entré.—Ne deviez-vous pas aller à la ville aujourd'hui? Oui je devais y aller. —Demeurez-vous encore où vous demeuriez l'année dernière? Oui, je demeure encore là.—Votre père désirait vous parler il y a quelques instants.—Ces enfants étudiaient plus l'an dernier qu'ils n'étudient maintenant. —Votre frère était-il chez lui hier soir? Oui, il y était. —Quel temps faisait-il hier? Il faisait beau temps.—A quelle heure aviez-vous coutume de vous lever l'été dernier? Nous avions coutume de nous lever à cinq heures.

J'allais finir mon thème lorsque la cloche a sonné.— Ne saviez-vous pas cela? Non, je ne le savais pas.—

Qu'aviez-vous à faire hier? J'avais plusieurs lettres à écrire.—M'avez-vous entendu? Il y avait tant de bruit que je n'ai pu vous entendre.—Je pensais que vous étiez absent, en sorte que je ne suis pas allé vous voir.—Est-ce vous qui m'avez appelé? Non, ce n'est pas moi.—A-t-il fait aussi froid l'hiver dernier qu'il fait maintenant? Non, il n'a pas fait aussi froid.—Que disiez-vous? Je ne disais rien.—J'ai dit au domestique de fermer les châssis.—Avez-vous cru ce que je disais? Oui, je l'ai cru; je pensais que vous disiez toujours la vérité.—Que vouliez-vous me donner? Je voulais vous donner des cerises.—Que cherchiez-vous? Je cherchais mon crayon.—Étudiiez-vous lorsque votre frère étudiait? Oui, j'étudiais.—Étiez-vous chez vous lorsqu'il a plu si fort? Non, j'étais sorti.—A quelle heure avez-vous coutume de dîner? Nous avons coutume de dîner à deux heures.—Lorsque vous receviez de l'argent, qu'en faisiez-vous? Nous achetions ordinairement quelques bons livres.—Le blé s'est-il bien vendu l'an dernier? Oui, il s'est très bien vendu.

Where were you going when I met you? I was going to church.—What was your brother doing while you were reading? He was spending his time at play.—I thought you were sick yesterday? I was not sick, but I was very tired.—You wanted to speak to me, did you not? Yes, sir.—Where were you this morning, when I looked for you? I was at the neighbour's.—Did you want to speak to me? Yes.—How old was your father when he died? He was sixty-five years old.—I thought I knew my lesson, but I see that I did not know it.—Whom were you speaking of this morning? I was speaking of your brother.—Where did you wish to go? I wished to go to the doctor's.—Has the book that was lost been found? Yes, it has just been found.—To whom were you writing this morning? I was writing to my sister.—Was it raining when you started? Yes, it was beginning to rain.—There was so much noise that we could not hear each other.—What was the watch you have lost worth? It was not worth less than twenty

dollars.—Was that man loved ? He was more esteemed than loved.—I was going to write to you, when I received your letter.—Did anybody tell you that I was sick ? I have just heard it.

What o'clock was it when we started ? It was three o'clock, I believe.—With whom were you when I met you ? I was with several friends of mine.—Did you intend to go anywhere this morning ? No, I intended to remain at home.—They said that...—Did you hear what we said ? I heard, but I did not understand well.—I thought I was right, but I see know that I was mistaken.—Why did you not work yesterday ? We had nothing to do.—Did you often go fishing and hunting when you were in the country ? Yes, we used to go every day, and we had much pleasure.—Where were you running so quick yesterday ? I was going for the physician.—I have been told that you wished to see me this morning. Yes, I had something to tell you.—Have you my copy-book still ? I had it this morning, but I have it no more.—I thought that you had it still.—What were you doing last year ? I was a merchant.—Did you know that Mr. D. was dead ? No, I did not.—I am sorry to hear it, for he was a friend of mine.—Had you all you wanted ? Yes, I had all that I could desire.

EXERCISE 76*th*.

Aviez-vous reçu ma lettre lorsque vous m'avez écrit ? Oui, je l'avais reçue.—Votre père était-il parti à huit heures ? Non, il n'était pas encore parti.—Avaient-ils fini d'écrire lorsque je les ai appelés ? Oui, ils venaient de finir.—Vous étiez vous chauffés lorsque vous êtes sortis ? Non, nous ne nous étions pas chauffés.—Quelle heure était-il lorsqu'ils eurent fini de dîner ? Il était près de deux heures.—Lorsqu'ils eurent fini de jouer, ils commencèrent à chanter.—Était-il tard lorsqu'ils sont partis ? Ils sont partis aussitôt après leur déjeuner.—Avez-vous appris que votre ami est mort ? Non, j'ai appris seulement qu'il était malade.—Depuis combien de temps étiez-

vous malade lorsque vous avez envoyé chercher le médecin ? Il y avait une journée que j'étais malade.—Quand avez-vous fini votre devoir ? Je l'ai fini avant souper.—Que faisaient les élèves lorsqu'ils avaient fini d'étudier leurs leçons? Ils allaient faire une promenade.—Avez-vous remis le livre qu'on vous avait prêté ? Oui, monsieur, je l'ai remis.—Je venais d'acheter une paire de gants, lorsque je les ai perdus.—Aviez-vous dépensé tout votre argent lorsque vous en avez demandé à votre mère ? Oui, je l'avais tout dépensé.—Combien de temps y avait-il que les élèves étudiaient lorsque la cloche a sonné ? Il y avait une demi-heure qu'ils étudiaient.—Il y avait plusieurs mois que je n'avais pas parlé à votre père, lorsque je l'ai rencontré hier.—Aussitôt qu'ils furent habillés, ils sortirent.—Aviez-vous dit au domestique de faire du feu ? Non, je ne le lui avais pas dit.—Votre mère vous avait-elle permis de lire ce livre ? Non, elle ne me l'avait pas permis.—Lorsqu'ils eurent marché pendant longtemps, il s'assirent et se reposèrent.—Aussitôt que nous eûmes appris qu'il était malade, nous allâmes le voir.—Y avait-il longtemps que vous m'attendiez, lorsque je suis arrivé ? Oui, il y avait longtemps que nous vous attendions.—Qu'aviez-vous fait de mon livre lorsque je vous l'ai demandé ? Je l'avais perdu.—Où l'aviez-vous laissé ? Je l'avais laissé dans le jardin.—Votre frère était-il sorti à trois heures ? Oui, il était sorti.—Y aviez-vous pensé ? Oui, j'y avais pensé pendant longtemps.—Il n'y avait que quelques minutes que je dormais, lorsqu'on est venu m'éveiller.—Avait-on dit au domestique ce qu'il avait à faire ? Non, on ne le lui avait pas dit.

Did you find the books that you had lost ? No, I have not found them yet.—Did my sister return you the book that you had lent her ? Yes, she returned it to me as soon as she had read it.—Did you give the child the playthings you had promised him ? Yes, I gave them to him.—Had they told you that Mr. L. . . . was dead ? They had told it to me, but I could not believe it.—What was your brother reading when I left him ? He was reading

a book he had just bought.—Did you know what I had done with your pen ? I thought you had lost it.—No, I had lent it to my brother.—Had it been long raining when you came in ? It had been raining about two hours.

Where was your brother gone this morning ? He was gone to the neighbour's.—Had he been long gone away when I arrived ? He had been gone scarcely ten minutes ago.—Had you not paid the tailor what you owed him ? No, I had not paid him yet.—What did they do after we had gone ? They began playing and singing.—We had been gone out an hour when it began raining.—Why did not your little brother know his lesson ? It is because he had forgotten to learn it.—Had you been long reading when I came in ? I had been reading for a quarter of an hour.

Where had you put my book ? I had left it on the table.—Did they return you the money they had stolen from you ? No, they did not return it to me.—Had you been forbidden to go with those young people ? Yes, I had been.—Where did they go after they had taken their dinner ? They went hunting.—At what o'clock did you finish your work ? We finished it at eight o'clock.—It was long since I had heard of that man ; I thought he was dead.—What did you ask me ? I asked you if you had received a letter from your brother.—Had you been long sleeping when they came and woke you ? I had just gone to bed, I had been sleeping scarcely ten minutes. —As soon as I had said what I had to say, I went out. —Did you not know where was your sister gone ? No, I did not.—Had you been long singing, when we came in ? I was just beginning.—As soon as we had finished our work, we went to bed.—He had scarcely done speaking when every body began laughing.—I had been looking for that book for an hour, when I found it on my table.—I did not know what had become of you, I had not seen you for so long.

EXERCISE 77th.

Aurez-vous tout l'argent dont vous avez besoin ? Oui, je l'aurai.—Aurez-vous assez de temps ? Oui, j'en aurai assez.—Est-ce qu'ils n'auront pas peur ? Non, ils n'auront pas peur.—Quand lirez-vous ce livre ? Je le lirai demain.—Votre père sera-t-il chez lui ce soir ? Oui, il y sera.—A quelle heure me lèverai-je demain au matin ? Vous vous lèverez à quatre heures.—Quand me rendrez-vous le livre que je vous ai prêté ? Je vous le rendrai la semaine prochaine.—Je vous le rendrai aussitôt que je l'aurai lu.—Quand pourrons-nous partir ? Dans quelques minutes.—N'enverrez-vous pas chercher le médecin ? Oui, je l'enverrai chercher.—Quand mes souliers seront-ils faits ? Quand le cordonnier aura le temps de les faire.—Seront-ils bientôt prêts ? Ils seront prêts dans quelques minutes.—Que ferai-je ? Vous ferez ce que je vous dirai.—Quand viendrez-vous me voir ? J'irai aussitôt que je pourrai.—Avez-vous fini de lire le livre que je vous ai prêté ? J'aurai bientôt fini de le lire.—Quand aurez-vous des nouvelles de votre frère ? J'espère que nous en aurons après-demain.—Pleuvra-t-il aujourd'hui ? Je ne crois pas.—Quand pourrez-vous me payer ce que vous me devez ? Je le pourrai bientôt, car je vais recevoir de l'argent.—Vous donnerai-je tout ce que j'ai ? Oui, donnez-le-moi.

Lorsque vous aurez fini de lire ce livre, me le prêterez-vous ? Oui, je vous le prêterai.—Partirons-nous de bonne heure demain ? Nous partirons à cinq heures du matin.—Nous passerons par cet endroit, n'est-ce pas ? Oui, nous y passerons.—Quand partez-vous ? Je partirai en même temps que vous.—Combien de temps demeurerez-vous chez votre oncle ? Nous y demeurerons deux ou trois semaines.—Y aura-t-il beaucoup de personnes au concert ? Non, je pense qu'il n'y en aura que bien peu.—Ces enfants seront-ils récompensés ? Oui, ils seront récompensés s'ils étudient bien.—Faudra-t-il punir ce petit garçon ? Oui, il le faudra, s'il ne se comporte pas

mieux.—Aurons-nous le temps de finir notre ouvrage avant dîner? Oui, nous aurons le temps, si nous nous hâtons.—Prenez garde, cela vous fera mal.—Quand aurez-vous vingt ans? J'aurai vingt ans le mois prochain.—Où allez-vous? serez-vous de retour avant souper? Je pense que oui.—Savez-vous quand cette maison sera vendue? Je pense qu'elle ne sera pas vendue avant dimanche.—Jusqu'à quelle heure vous attendrai-je? Vous m'attendrez jusqu'à six heures.—Aurez-vous ce qu'on vous a promis? J'espère que je l'aurai.—Vous feriez mieux de venir avec moi que de rester ici.—Ce petit enfant ferait mieux de lire son livre que de le déchirer.

Shall you have books? Yes, I shall have some.—Who will give you some? My uncle will give me some.—When will you be ready to start? We shall be ready at three o'clock.—Where shall you be to-night? I shall be at my brother's.—When will you come back? I will not come back before next week.—Where shall we go this morning? We shall go nowhere; we shall remain at home.—What shall you have to do when you have learned your lesson? I shall have a letter to write.—What will be the weather to-morrow? I think it will be warm.—When will you come and take dinner with us? I shall go as soon as I can.—Where shall I go? You shall go to the merchant's first and after to the doctor's?—What shall I say to the doctor? You shall tell him to come here immediately.—How old are you? I shall be fifteen years old next week.—Will your sister be afraid to come alone? Yes, I think that she will be. —At what o'clock will it be necessary to come back? It will be necessary to be here before nine o'clock.—At what o'clock shall we begin working? You shall begin at six o'clock.—How shall we spend our time when we have done our work? We shall spend it in amusing ourselves.—They say that the concert will be very fine. —Will there be many people? I believe there will be many.—When will you see my father? I hope I will see

him to-morrow.—When will you be able to send me the money you owe me? I will endeavour to send it to you in a few days.—Will the house which you speak of be sold soon? Yes, I think it will be sold to-morrow.—Will your brother succeed in learning English? Yes, I hope he will succeed.—How long will you remain in the country? We shall remain there till the month of September.—Will it be necessary to learn that lesson to-day? Yes, you shall learn it or you shall be punished.—What will become of those children if their father die? I do not know what will become of them; they will be much to be pitied.—What have we to do? When you have spoken to the teacher, you will know what you will have to do.—Shall you rise up at five o'clock? Yes, sir.—When will your brother come? He will come to-morrow.—I shall be very happy to see him.—When you have done your exercise, come and bring it to me.—As soon as the servant is come, tell him to come to my house.—Sir, here I am.—Peter, you shall first bring that letter to the post-office, and after you shall go and bring the books I bought yesterday.—Will you not go out this evening? No, I will not go out and I will go to bed early.—When you see your brother, tell him that I want to speak to him.—How much will that coat cost me? It will cost you one pound.—When will the concert take place? It will take place on Tuesday next, at seven o'clock in the evening.—How long will it last? It will last about three hours.—You had better sell that horse than keep it.—Mind not to forget me.—Do not fear, I shall not forget you.—I shall frequently think of you.—When shall you have finished your studies? I shall have finished in two years.—Shall you have learned your lesson and done your exercise in an hour? Yes, I think I shall have done all my exercise.—Sir, I shall never forget your kindness; as long as I live I shall remember you.—You will have lost your time and money if you do not study more.—Will you be able to lend me that book when you have read it? I

will send it to you as soon as I have read it.—Do you think he will have received your letter before the fifteenth of July? I think he will have received it on the twelfth.—Shall we have time to sit down and rest a little? I think not.—Do you wish me to help you to finish your work? You had better do your own work.

EXERCISE 78th.

Seriez-vous content si je vous donnais ce livre? Certainement, je le serais.—Si j'avais besoin d'argent, m'en prêteriez-vous? Non, je ne vous en prêterais pas.—Viendriez-vous avec moi, si vous aviez le temps? Non, lors même que j'en aurais le temps, je n'irais pas.—Pourquoi ne viendriez-vous pas? Parce qu'on ne devrait jamais aller là.—Cet enfant serait le premier de sa classe, s'il étudiait davantage.—Vous devriez faire plus attention à ce que je dis.—Si vous étiez à ma place, que feriez-vous? Je ne sais pas ce que je ferais.—Que dois-je faire? A votre place je ferais ce qu'on vous dit de faire.—N'aurais-je pas tort d'agir ainsi? Non, vous n'auriez pas tort.—Pourriez-vous traduire ce thème, si vous essayiez? Non, je ne pourrais pas, lors même que j'essaierais.—Je crois que j'aurais réussi si j'avais suivi vos conseils.—Votre frère viendrait-il dîner avec nous, si nous l'invitions? Je ne pense pas, car il n'a pas le temps.—Ne seriez-vous pas mieux si vous vous leviez plus tôt? Oui, peut-être que je serais mieux.—J'aimerais savoir ce que vous avez fait de mon livre. Je l'ai perdu.—Vous pourriez le chercher, si vous aviez envie de me le rendre.—Le voleur aurait-il été puni, s'il avait été pris? Oui, il aurait été puni.—Votre ami aurait-il pu me payer? Il aurait pu vous payer s'il n'avait pas perdu son argent.—Votre frère dût-il se fâcher contre moi, je lui dirai ses défauts.—Je ne puis vous dire combien j'estime notre maître.—Vous auriez dû faire ce que notre mère voulait vous faire faire.—Je l'aurais fait si j'avais été capable.—J'aurais aimé pouvoir vous envoyer l'argent que je vous avais promis.—N'auriez-vous pas

pu faire tout votre ouvrage ? J'aurais peut-être pu le faire, si quelqu'un m'avait aidé.—Combien d'argent vous faudrait-il ? Il ne me faudrait que quelques dollars.—Je voudrais bien vous les donner si je les avais.—On dirait que vous êtes malade ; l'êtes-vous ? Non, je ne suis pas malade, mais je suis fatigué.—Vous me feriez grand plaisir, si vous veniez me voir.—Ne vaudrait-il pas mieux lui parler à lui-même que de lui écrire ? Oui, ce serait préférable.—Vous auriez pu casser ce beau verre.

What would you do, if you had money ? I would buy a book.—Would we go out, if it did not rain ? Yes, we might go out.—Would you like to read that book ? Yes, indeed.—Will your brother come soon ? Yes, he wrote to me that he would come soon.—You should be ashamed to speak so.—If you would behave better, you might be rewarded.—Would you be glad, if I lent you a fine book ? Yes, we would be.—You should have finished your exercise yesterday.—Would you be lonesome here ? No, I would not be.—How could I be lonesome here ?—Has your brother succeeded well in learning English ? Yes, I did not think that he would succeed so well.—Would you want some more money ? Yes, I should want a few dollars more.—Could you speak English, if you tried ? I could.—Could you render me that service ? I wish I could, but I cannot.—You should have thought of that.—Do you think you would do better in my place ? I could do worse.—Do you know what he would have done if I had not been there ?—What should one do, do you think ? Would it be necessary to write to your friend ? It would be better to go and see him than to write to him.—You would like to speak to me, would you not ?—When will they be able to start ? I told them that they could start to-morrow.—If you had some money, would you lend me some ? No, even if I had some, I would not lend you any.—I should like to know what has become of your cousin. I could not tell you.—If they had paid more attention to what they have been told, they would not have been mistaken.—Take care ;

you might have hurt us with that knife.—Do you think that my brother would have succeeded if he had worked more ? Yes, he might have succeeded better.—Would you have remained at home, if I had gone out ? Yes, I would.—I did not think that it would be so cold to-day. —When will you come and see us ? It might happen that I should go soon.—We should have arrived sooner, if we had not been stopped by rain.—I should like to know what time it is now.—You should write to your friends oftener.—You would come, would you not, if you were invited ? No, I would not, even if I was invited.—You look very young.—One would say that you are not yet twenty years old.—You would perhaps have found your book, if you had looked for it longer. Yes, I think I should have found it.—What would happen, it I did not do that ? You would see what would happen.—You should have done that last week.—You might lose your money.

EXERCISE 79th.

Pensez-vous que votre sœur soit prête ? Je ne pense pas qu'elle le soit.—Aurez-vous assez d'argent ? Je crains que nous n'en ayons pas assez.—Où est allé votre père ? Je ne pense pas qu'il soit allé loin.—Ne suis-je pas capable de faire cet ouvrage ? Je doute que vous soyez capable.—Est-il certain que votre cousin est mort ? Non, ce n'est pas tout à fait certain, mais c'est probable.—Je suis fâché que vous n'ayez pas reçu la lettre que je vous ai envoyée.—Avez-vous peur que je parle de ce que vous m'avez dit ? Non, je n'ai pas peur.—Je suis certain que vous n'en direz rien.—Pensez-vous que ce cheval vaille cent piastres ? Non, je ne pense pas qu'il vaille autant.—Quel livre voulez-vous me prêter ? Je vous prêterai le livre le plus intéressant que j'aie jamais lu.—Je crains que votre père ne soit pas satisfait de vos progrès.—Pensiez-vous qu'il était aussi tard ? Non, je pensais qu'il n'était pas encore neuf heures.—Vous êtes le seul homme sur lequel je puisse compter.—Craignez-vous que votre

frère soit puni ? Non, je crains qu'il ne soit pas puni, quoiqu'il ait mérité une bonne punition.—Je suis surpris que vous n'ayez pas encore appris cette nouvelle.—Je suis fâché qu'il n'ait pu faire cela.—Y a-t-il quelqu'un qui puisse me prêter un chapeau ? En voici un, il est mauvais, mais c'est le meilleur que j'ai.—L'Évangile est le plus beau présent que Dieu ait fait à l'homme.

I am sorry you have been obliged to wait.—Do you think we shall have time to finish our work before dinner ? What o'clock is it ? It is half past eleven.—I did not think it was so late.—I fear that this child will cut his hand with that knife.—Do you think that your brother will do what I told him ? I do not think that he will do it.—I am sorry that your mother is sick.—Have you any other books ? No, these are the only ones we have.—As you did not write to me, I was afraid you were sick.—Do you think that this watch is worth as much as yours ? I cannot tell you.—I am surprised that those scholars do not pay more attention to what is told them.—Do you fear that the rain will prevent us from returning home ? Yes, I begin to fear.—This is the sweetest voice I ever heard.—Do you think that your brother is able to learn that lesson by heart ? I do not think that he is able to learn it.—Is it true that your uncle's house has been burnt ? They say so, but I do not believe it.—My sister has not come back yet ; I fear that some misfortune has happened to her.—Do you think your friend is angry with me ? No, I do not think so.—See, here is the most beautiful garden that is to be seen.—I do not believe that it is finer than our neighbour's.—Do you think that there is on the earth a finer river than the St. Lawrence ? No, I think not so.—I fear that we shall not be able to go out to-night on account of the rain.—Does that child deny that he has torn my book ? He does not deny that he has torn it, but he says he did not do it on purpose.—Do you think there is anybody in that house ?—I am sorry you did not arrive earlier.—We can rely upon that man ; I do not think that he

wishes to deceive us.—Do you think this cloth is as good as that one? I do not think that it will last as long.—Is it probable that your father will give you what you ask him? Yes, he will give it to me, I am certain.—Those children are the least studious that I have ever seen.—How far do you think it is from here to the river? I do not think that it is more than one mile.—Are there many persons that can do all that I do? No, I do not think that there are many.—Is the doctor the only one that you know here? Yes, he is the only one that I know.—Do you think that your brother has any more money? No, I fear very much that he has spent it all.—What did you fear? I feared that my father would scold me.—Do you doubt that I am still your friend? No, I do not doubt it.—Do you think that it will rain again to-morrow? I do not know what to think of the weather.—How did it happen that you arrived so late?

EXERCISE 80th.

N'est-il pas temps que vous appreniez votre leçon?—Quelle leçon voulez-vous que j'apprenne?—Quelle que soit la leçon que vous appreniez, je vous dis qu'il faut que vous étudiiez.—Est-il nécessaire que j'écrive à cet homme? Il vaut mieux que vous alliez lui parler chez lui.—Je désire que vous vous conduisiez aussi bien que votre frère.—Est-il possible que je me conduise aussi bien que lui? Oui, c'est possible si vous le voulez.—Faudra-t-il que j'aille jusque chez le marchand? Oui, il le faudra.—N'est-il pas juste que je paie mes créanciers? Ce n'est que trop juste.—A quelle heure dois-je être au magasin? Il faut que vous y soyez à six heures et demie.—Je voudrais que vous fussiez plus instruit que vous n'êtes.—Dites à votre frère de faire sa commission et de revenir immédiatement.—Dois-je partir tout de suite? Non, il vaut mieux que vous attendiez encore quelques minutes.—Est-il possible que votre père n'arrive pas aujourd'hui? Ce n'est pas seulement possible, mais même probable.—Désirez-vous que nous restions debout? Non,

je désire que vous vous asseyiez.—Voulez-vous qu'ils partent? Non, je veux qu'ils restent.—Quelque temps qu'il fasse, il faut que nous partions, il aurait fallu que nous fussions arrivés ce soir—Je désire que vous me payiez aussitôt que vous recevrez de l'argent.—Si j'en reçois aujourd'hui, je vous paierai immédiatement ce que je vous dois.—Pensez-vous que j'aie oublié ce que vous m'avez dit? Non, j'y pense tous les jours.—N'est-il pas raisonnable qu'il réclame ses droits? Qu'il les réclame.

Is it time that we should rise? Yes, it is time.—Where do you wish us to go to-day? You must remain at home till twelve o'clock.—Tell the servant to make haste to do the errand.—Is it not just that you should give me back the book that I lent you? Yes it is.—I wish that you would pay more attention to what is told you.—Must I wait long yet? You must wait some minutes more.—What do you wish? I wish that you would obey me.—Whatever he may do, I fear that he will not succeed.—It is impossible that your father is not arrived now.—It is possible that rain may have prevented him from arriving earlier.—You must be very fatigued; it is time that you should rest.—However difficult that lesson may be, you must learn it.—Are your sisters happy? However rich they may be, they are not happy.—Is it time for us to go away? No, not yet.—Is it just that some should work and the others should do nothing? No, all must work.—I wish you may be happier than I am.—I must tell you the truth: you like to be praised, but you do not like that the others should be.—Is it necessary that you should go to town to-day? Yes, I promised to go there.—I wished your brother to come with us, but he would not come.—However rich that man may be, he may lose all in one minute.—Did you see anything in my conduct that may be censured? No, I did not see anything.—You must have much patience.—What would you wish me to do? I wish that you would take a greater care of your clothes.—It is time, is it not, that we should go to bed? Yes, certainly.—Would it be necessary that I

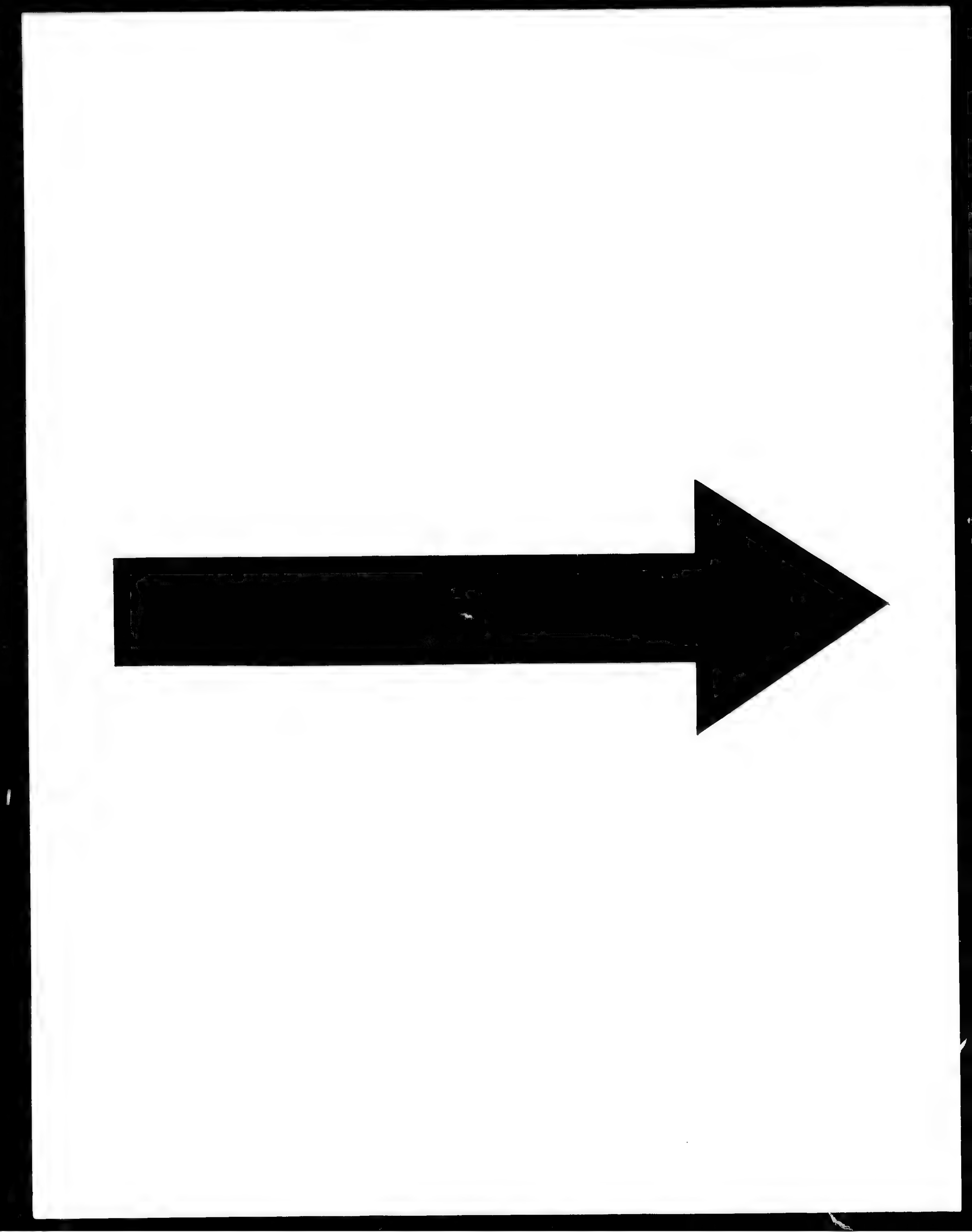
should remain at home? Yes, it would be.—You have been talking long enough; it is time that you should keep silence.—Tell the children to keep quiet.—I wish them to know that I am their master.—I wish that you would hear me when I speak to you.—Why did you not come and take dinner with us yesterday? I was obliged to go to town.—At what o'clock do you wish us to go away? I wish you to go away as soon as you can.—Must we start immediately? No, it will be sufficient that you should start in two hours.—It is enough that we have waited these two hours.—However beautiful that house may be, I would not live in it.—You must rise earlier than you are used to do.—Is it possible that you do not know that gentleman yet?

EXERCISE 81st.

Prêtez-moi votre livre que je le lise.—Comment se fait-il que votre frère ait cassé ma montre? S'il l'a fait par malice ou par imprudence, c'est ce que je ne puis dire. —S'il venait à mourir, que deviendraient ses enfants?—Pensez-vous que votre ami vienne? Je ne pense pas qu'il vienne, quoiqu'il ait été invité.—Pensez-vous pouvoir finir votre ouvrage? Je ne puis le finir ce soir, à moins que vous ne m'aidiez.—Finissons nos affaires promptement, pour pouvoir retourner chez nous.—Je partirai avant que vous reveniez.—Voulez-vous me prêter cet argent? Je ne vous le prêterai qu'à la condition que vous me promettiez de me le rendre aussitôt que vous pourrez.—Plût à Dieu que vous eussiez tout ce que je vous souhaite!—Si je n'étais pas votre ami et si vous n'étiez pas le mien, je ne vous parlerais pas ainsi.—Dieu me garde de blâ. .er votre conduite, mais vos affaires ne seront bien faites qu'autant que vous les ferez vous-même. —Un homme sage et prudent vit avec économie, pour pouvoir jouir du fruit de son travail.—Dans le cas où vous auriez besoin de mon secours, appelez-moi; je vous aiderai.—Vous ne serez jamais respecté, si vous n'abandonnez pas les mauvaises compagnies.—Irez-vous à Mont-

réal ? J'irai si vous voulez m'accompagner.—Pouvez-vous attendre que j'aie fini cet ouvrage ? Oui, je le puis.—Pourquoi m'avez-vous dit que mon père était arrivé, quoique vous sussiez qu'il ne l'était pas ?

Do not begin playing before the bell rings.—You will never be punished unless you deserve it.—I will do my exercise so that you will be glad of it.—If you wish me to pay you, you must wait until I have received my money.—In case that you should find nobody at my house, you may come to my office.—Will you lend me that book ? I will lend it to you provided you take care of it.—Although he had not all that he might desire, he has been always satisfied.—Make haste, so that you may come back before dinner.—I shall not cease importuning you until you have forgiven me.—I will write again to your brother for fear he may not have received my letter.—At what o'clock do you wish us to start ? You shall not start until you have taken your dinner.—If you were studious and attentive, I assure you would learn English very quickly.—God forbid that such a misfortune should ever happen to us !—In case we should go out to-morrow, I will do my exercise this evening.—Although I had written the letter, I had not sent it yet.—Take that purse, so that you may not want money.—Will you remain here till I am able to go out with you ? Yes, willingly.—Unless you lend me your dictionary, I shall not be able to finish my exercise.—Please wait till I have finished my letter.—Let him come or not, we will dine at twelve o'clock.—God forbid that I should be deceived by a friend that I esteem as much as I do you !—Though he was sick, he did not cease working.—If you had studied more you would have made more progress.—Do not come before I call you.—Whatever you may say, your brother will be punished if he deserves it.—What news is there ? I have just learned a great news, but I will not tell it to you, unless you promise me not to speak of it.—Can I see your father ? He is walking in the garden ; must I go and call him ? No, do not go ; I will wait



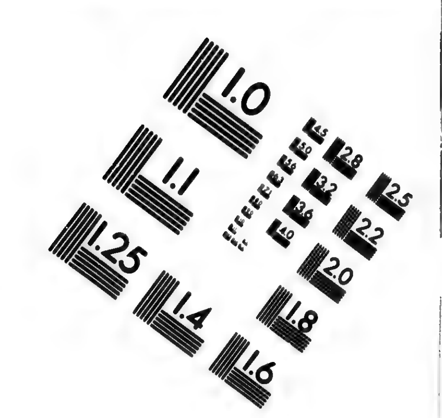
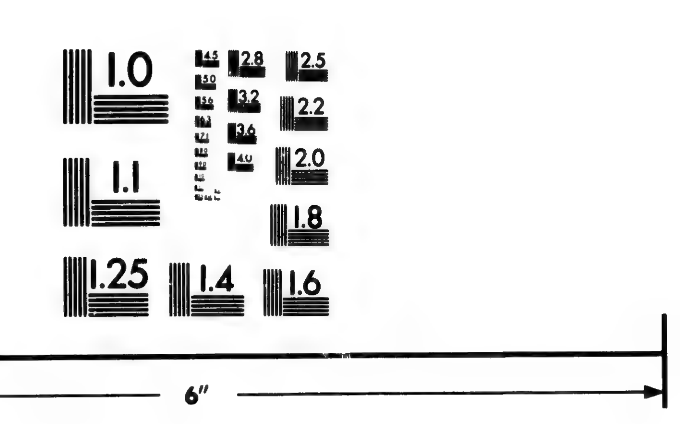
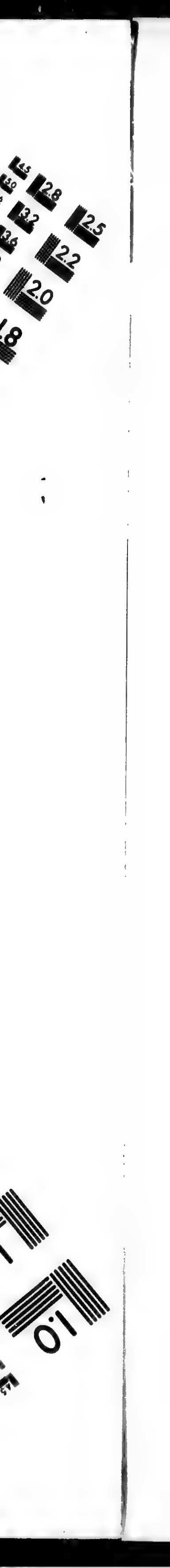


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)




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until he comes back, if you think that he will come back soon.—Should I write to you, when will you receive my letter? Provided you write to-morrow morning and put your letter to the post-office before ten o'clock, I shall receive it the day after to-morrow.—Come! it is time that we should go away, unless we want to remain here the whole night.—Let him cry or laugh, that is the same to me.—Though you are elder than your brother, you seem younger.—For fear that they may not have heard, I will repeat what I have just said.—I shall have finished before you have begun.

EXERCISE 82*nd*.

Aurons-nous le temps de finir notre ouvrage? Oui, nous aurons plus de temps qu'il ne nous en faut.—Votre cousin vous a-t-il écrit avant de partir? Non, il est parti sans écrire à personne.—Cet enfant sera-t-il assez prudent pour ne pas parler de cela? Oui, il le sera.—Pour arriver à temps, il faut que vous partiez immédiatement.—Monsieur, j'ai l'honneur d'être votre très humble serviteur.—Étudier sérieusement est le plus sûr moyen de faire des progrès.—Cet homme n'ouvrira jamais sa bourse, crainte de perdre son argent.—Pourquoi avez-vous cassé votre couteau? Je l'ai cassé après m'être coupé.—Y a-t-il moyen de faire cela? Je n'en vois aucun.—Pourquoi n'écrivez-vous pas votre thème? Parce que je n'ai pas de plume pour écrire.—Que voulez-vous faire de cette boîte? Je veux y mettre mes livres.—Que craignent-ils? Ils craignent de ne pas finir leur devoir à temps.—Je suis bien fâché de vous avoir fait attendre.

Do you study before your breakfast? No, we do not.—You are going out without taking your gloves.—Instead of taking your hat, you take mine.—Do you want that book? Yes, I want it to study my English lesson.—Reading good authors is the best way to learn a language.—You should have begun sooner in order that you might have finished now.—To tell the truth,

I was wrong.—I am tired hearing you sing, it would be time for you to cease.—Will you lend me some paper and a pen, that I may write a letter? Yes, willingly.—What do you do in the evening, after you have supped? We study a little.—Do you study long before going to bed? No, we study only a few minutes.—Is that child too sick to walk? I believe so.—Will you sell me your watch? I would rather give it to you than sell it to you.—Instead of spending your time in laughing and talking, you had better study.—Have you found your pen at last? I found it after looking for it a long while.—Do you remember that you have heard that voice? No, I do not.—Before you go away, do not forget to give me what you promised me.—I want a knife to cut the meat.—Rising early is good for the health.—How does it happen that you are not fatigued after walking so long?—What did you do with my ink? I used it to write my exercise.—Do you think that you have finished your work? Yes, I think I have finished it.—Did you answer that letter? I could not answer it without reading it.—I must read it before I answer it.—Does your brother earn his living by writing? Yes, sir.—Instead of spending your money that way, you had better give it to the poor.—Is it too late to go to your uncle's? Yes, it is too late now.—What is the best way to learn the English language? It is to live with English people.—What did you do when you had returned from school? We went to play near the river.—When shall we have the pleasure to see you? Soon, I hope.—Have you money enough to buy that horse? Yes, we have enough.—Why do you answer before listening?—Can you lend me your book? I cannot lend it to you before I have read it.—What did he tell you before he went away? He went away without saying anything.—What did you do with the book? I sold it after reading it.—What must I do to be esteemed? You must behave well.—Do you remember that you met me last year? No, I do not.—After laughing, it happens frequently

that one cries.—You must have been afraid since you come back so quick.

EXERCISE 83*rd.*

Aimez-vous la lecture ? Oui, je l'aime.—N'êtes-vous pas fatigué d'entendre pleurer cet enfant ? Oui, je le suis. —Je suis fâché que vous soyez obligé d'attendre.—Comment se forme le pluriel des noms en anglais ? Il se forme en ajoutant un *s* au singulier.—La chute de cet arbre m'a-t-elle effrayé ?—Quel est cet homme ? C'est un homme très laborieux.—En sortant je le vis cacher quelque chose sous son habit.—Comment vous êtes-vous cassé la jambe ? C'est en descendant un escalier.—Je n'aime pas qu'il me regarde aussi longtemps.—Voici quelqu'un qui vient ; est-ce votre frère ?—Que le son de cette cloche est doux !—Que fait votre frère maintenant ? Il consacre tout son temps à l'étude.—De cette manière il deviendra bientôt savant.—Savez-vous pourquoi il est si pauvre ? Non, je ne le sais pas.

How did you lose your letter ? I lost it while running. —I found the children playing instead of studying.—Did you meet anybody while you were coming here ? Yes, I met your cousin.—That child, fearing that his father would scold him, did not dare to tell the truth.—Do you like birds ? Yes, I like singing birds.—How is the present participle formed in English ? It is formed by adding *ing* to the infinitive, after having removed *to*. —I cannot do anything without their knowing it.—As I doubted your having arrived, I did not come and see you.—Do those ladies sing while dancing ? Yes, sir.—Where did you meet my brother ? I met him as I was returning from church ?—As I did not know where you were living, I was not able to write to you.—What is the matter with you ? I hurt myself while running.—I doubt your being able to carry that stone.—Does that dog eat while running ? I think so.—Seeing it was already late, we did not go farther.—What was your

brother doing while we were studying? He was playing.—Do you sometimes happen to speak while sleeping? That seldom happens to me.—How did you succeed in learning English so quick? By speaking it often.—I thank you for having been so kind to me.—Do you doubt my being your friend still?—If you paid more attention, you would make less mistakes.—Do you hear that child crying? Yes, I have been hearing him long.—When I arrived, I found every body laughing.—How did you break your leg? In falling down.—Does one become learned by reading the newspapers? Certainly no.—Do you like shooting or fishing? I like neither the one nor the other.—Here are your sisters coming; do you see them? Yes, I see them coming, and I hear them speaking.—I shall mind that when I go away.—By doing so, you will be esteemed and loved.—How do you like that lady's singing? I like it very well.—Why do they call me so? They want to speak to you.—Do you find any difficulty in translating that exercise? No, I find no difficulty in translating it.—Are you so busy as to forget eating and drinking?

EXERCISE 84*th.*

Étant obligés de partir, nous ne pûmes vous attendre.—Vous avez des souliers à moitié usés; il est temps que vous vous en fassiez faire une autre paire.—Vous ne devez pas rire de ce pauvre bossu.—Vous reste-t-il encore de l'argent? Il m'en reste encore, mais peu.—Qu'est cet enfant? C'est un enfant de talent, mais d'un méchant caractère.—Savez-vous quel est cet homme qui a les cheveux rouges.—Combien votre cousin a-t-il encore d'argent? Il n'a plus que quelques dollars.—Avez-vous perdu quelque chose? Oui, j'ai perdu un de mes livres.—Cet homme est-il borgne? Oui, il est borgne.—Les petits enfants aiment à marcher nu-pieds.—Votre devoir est-il fini? Non, il n'est qu'à moitié fait—C'est un homme très distingué, qui jouit du respect de tout le monde.—Votre père se fait-il faire une maison? Oui, il s'en fait

faire une.—Quand avez-vous fait corriger votre thème ? Je l'ai fait corriger hier.

Our carriage being broken, we could not go farther.—How many houses were there burnt ? There were fifteen.—Do you know that one-eyed man ? No, I do not.—Have you any more money left ? Yes, I have a few dollars more left.—Having found nobody in your house, I came back immediately.—Do you wish to have a coat made ? Yes, I do.—I have a book so much torn that I cannot use it any more.—Is there anybody killed ? No, there is nobody killed, but there are many wounded.—Where do you want to have that table taken ? Bring it into my room.—I have a broken chair, please give me a better one.—Have you had my handkerchiefs washed ? I will have them washed to-morrow.—Many Englishmen are red-haired.—Has your brother had his arm broken ? No.—Are you as short-sighted as I am ? I am more than you.—How much money has your brother left ? I do not know.—Did you leave the door open ? I do not think so.—Can I have those books bound ? Yes, easily.—Your brother being arrived, we will start.—Why does that child walk bare-footed ? Has he no shoes ? He has shoes, but he prefers walking bare-footed.—How much money will you have left when you have paid what you owe ? I shall not have much left.—What do you want to be told to that man ? Tell him that he is wanted here.—Why do you go out bare-headed ? Because I have lost my hat.—How many exercises have you translated ?—I have translated fifteen.—How many have you left to translate ? I have only ten left.—Are there many leaves torn in your copy-book ? There are more than fifteen.—Have you enough money left to buy a hat ? No, I have not enough left.—Do you know that man ? Yes, I know him ; he is a man esteemed by all.—His father being dead, what will become of him ?—Does your brother intend to have a house built ? Yes, he does.—Has the shoemaker made my shoes ? He has only one made.—Will you have your exercise corrected ? Yes, willingly.—Here is my exercise finished.—We are arrived at last.

RÉCAPITULATION DE LA SECONDE PARTIE.

Do you hear those Englishmen? I hear them, but I do not understand them.—Do you not know English? I have begun to learn it, but I do not know it yet.—Do you know that gentleman? I know him well, but he does not know me.—Did you find my letter? I looked for it every where, but I could not find it.—Who gave you that watch? It is my uncle.—The gentleman that has just gone out is the one of whom I spoke to you.—Did you find the two pocket-books you had lost? I found neither of them.—Is this the lady we heard singing? Yes, it is she.—Which of those books do you want? I will take either of them.—Did you do all that I told you? Yes, sir.—Did you see my two brothers going out? Yes, I saw them both going out.—Did you hear me well? Yes, sir.—When will your brother write to you? He will write to me as soon as he arrives.—I had something to tell you, but I do not remember it any more.—When will you start? We shall start this day a week.—At what o'clock does the sun rise? It rises at half past five.—Here is a fine garden, but I have seen finer ones yet.—How many chairs can you lend me? I can lend you only seven.—I do not know what has become of my gloves; I shall be obliged to buy some others.—Are you the person that wanted to speak to me? Yes, I am.—Did you believe it when you heard it? No, I did not.—You seem very much satisfied with that affair, but I am not.

Did they ask you many questions? No, very few.—Whoever the man is who has done it, he deserves to be rewarded.—Will you wait for me till I come back? Yes, I will.—Will that book sell? Yes, I hope it will.—Will you let me finish what I am doing? No, I will not.—You did not rise this morning when I called you. Yes, I rose.—Sir, may your son go out with us this evening? He may go if he wishes, but he must be back before eight o'clock.—Did you ever hear that lady sing?

Yes, I heard her sing sometimes.—When you are ready, tell me.—You did not lose your watch, did you? No, I did not lose it.—How much is that desk worth? It may be worth about ten dollars.—Is that man an Englishman? Yes, sir.—He speaks French so well, that I thought he was a Frenchman.—To whom did you speak? I spoke to nobody.—Did I not promise something to you? No, you did not promise anything to me.—I thought I had promised you to go somewhere with you.—If you promised me, I have forgotten it.—Has your friend received much money? He has received only little.—How much did he receive? He received only two dollars.—Do you expect any friends to-night? Yes, I expect some.—Will you go out with me? Why do you go out? I go out to buy something.—What do you want? I want many things.—What does that child ask for? He asks for a piece of bread.—I spoke to the man whose shop has been burnt.—Did you tell my brother that I was waiting for him? No, I forgot to tell him.—Was it long since you had passed that way? I had not for several months.—Why does that child go away? Because he fears to be punished

Some body has just gone out, has he not? Yes, sir.—What is the matter? I do not know what it is.—Do not make noise for fear you should awake your father.—Have you more money than you want? I have as much as I want, but not more —What were you saying? I was saying nothing.—Do you distrust that lawyer? Yes, I do.—How much money that man has spent!—If I am not mistaken, to-day is the first of the month. You are mistaken, it is the third.—Do you not fear that man will deceive you? No, I know him, he will not deceive me.—One may enjoy all the pleasures allowed by virtue. I should like to know for what reason that man makes so much noise.—Will you lend me your violin? I will lend it to you provided you give it back to me to-night. —When shall we start? We shall not start before dinner.—Do you not love your brother? Yes, I do love

him.—Why did you buy that book? I bought it because I want to learn English.—Did you hear any news? I heard none.—Is your father sleeping still? I believe he is.—Had you not read Boileau's works? Yes, indeed, I had read them.—Could you do me that favor? Yes, willingly.—Will there be a concert this evening? Yes, there may be one.—How do you wish to have your coat made? Like the one you made for me before.

Will you give me something nice, if I do your work? Yes, I will give you a fine pocket-book.—How many pens did you break? I broke six.—Was not the maid-servant speaking to you of me when I called her? No, she was speaking of her cousin.—John, do not tear my book. I will not tear it.—How old was your sister when she came in this country? She was ten years and a half.—Your brother fears that it will be too late to go to church; what do you think of it? I do not think that it is too late.—Why did my friends start without me? They had been waiting for you till one o'clock, and seeing that you did not come, they went away.—I have a question to ask you.—What have you to ask me?—That man owes me more than he is able to pay me.—I shall dine to-morrow at a friend of mine.—I advise you to distrust that man.—I thank you for your advice.—We expected you yesterday; why did you not come? We were obliged to remain at home to receive some friends that we expected.—When will you start? We shall wait for fine weather.—We shall start as soon as your sister is arrived.—What were you looking for? Here is what I was looking for.—Where did you find it? I found it under the table.—You have long kept me waiting, I cannot wait for you any longer.—What has happened to you? You will learn it soon.—Did you hear what has happened? No, I heard nothing.—Is that the only song that you know? Yes, it is the only one.

Must we buy more than one pound of butter? Yes, we shall want two pounds.—Are you not angry for having done that? Yes, I am.—What did you promise

that man? I promised him nothing.—Do the pupils listen to the teacher of English? Yes, those who are good listen to him.—When will you go to town? I intend to go there next week.—Instead of speaking, listen to what the master says.—Will anybody help us? No, nobody will help us.—What was the lawyer saying? He was saying nothing good.—Did both go to school? Yes, both went there.—Whatever riches you may have, you must not be proud.—Do you know any man so wicked as that blacksmith? No, I do not.—What does he say of you? Whatever he may say, I am not afraid.—Do they think that the thing is very difficult? Nobody thinks it.

Are there any good apples in that garden? Yes, there are very good ones.—Why does not your servant make more haste? It is because he is lazy.—Who makes those little children cry?—You will not be punished, provided you have finished your work early.—What must one do to be happy? One must be virtuous.—How long have those Englishmen been in our country? They arrived, I believe, six months ago.—Will you give me my hat that I may go out immediately? Here it is.—Why do not those children come nearer? Are they afraid?—Does the teacher make you learn your lessons by heart? Yes, he mades us learn them by heart.—My friend will not go to town for fear he should meet one of his creditors.—Do you expect to receive a letter to-day?

I would like that this house were mine.—You do not mind what you say, do you?—Let your brother go away quickly, for it will rain soon.—Let her say that or not, I believe nothing of it.—Is not your father taking his breakfast? No, he went out some minutes ago.—Do you still doubt that I am your friend? No, I do not doubt it any more.—Let us take our breakfast.—How much do eggs sell for? They sell for twenty cents a dozen.—Do you spend less money than your brother? The less you will spend, the more you will spare.—I shall start to-morrow for New-York, but I shall be back in a fortnight, and then I shall go and see you.—However rich

that man may be, he may lose all in one minute.—Will that house be sold ? Will you buy it ?—Where must I be at eight o'clock ? You must be at the shop.—Will he do it without our consent ? I believe so.—What kind of fruit is it ? How is that fruit called ? I do not remember its name any more.—I think it is called thus ?—Is your father already arrived ? No, not yet, but I expect that he will come to-day.—What have you done to-day ? I have done nothing yet.—What have you just written ? I just wrote a note.—Which of those books do you prefer ? I prefer this one.—Did you come alone ? No, I came with my sisters.—Did you write to your brother ? I wrote to him, but he did not answer me.—Has that child been rewarded ? Instead of being rewarded, he has been punished.—Why has he been punished ? Because he had not performed his duty.—Who has used my hat ? Nobody used it, nobody dared to use it.

Did you receive the letter that you expected ? Yes, I have just received it.—Who made you laugh ? It is my brother.—Does it become you to read such books ?—That man is not so much to be pitied as you think.—Who prevented you from going out with us ? It was the work that I had to do.—How long did those boots last you ? They lasted two months.—How much paper will you want ? I shall want only a few sheets.—How long is it since your friend left you ? He left me fifteen days ago.—Do not let anybody come up to my room.—If you want me to be kind to you, be so to me.—Have you been able to make that boy sing ? No, I have not.—What gloves do you prefer, thread or coton gloves ? I prefer thread gloves.—Did you promise it or not ? I did not.—They said that Mr. C..... was dead, but we have heard that he is living still.—You deceived me once, but I assure you that you will not deceive me a second time.—Although that man does not complain, every body pities him.—Do you not wish that your children should obey you ? I desire that they should obey me and their masters.—Do you think that those gentlemen rely upon

me ? I know that they rely upon you.—Would your master scold you if you did not perform your duty ? No, but he would be angry.

Did you spend all your money ? No, I did not spend it all.—How much more have you left ? I have five shillings more left.—Have you money enough to pay the tailor ? I believe so.—Do not go out without taking your umbrella, for I think that it will rain.

How old are you ? I am scarcely eighteen years old. —How old is your brother ? He is about twenty-one years old.—So he is elder than you ? Certainly.—As you are taller, I thought you were elder.—No, he is elder than I by three years.

Do you understand French ? I do not understand it yet, but I am learning it.—Where do you intend to go this morning after breakfast ? I will go to the shop.—Till what o'clock did you remain at the lawyer's ? I remained till eleven o'clock at night.

Live well, that you may die happy.

TROISIÈME PARTIE.

EXERCISE 85*th*.

How do you do this morning ? Very well, I thank you ; and you ? I am well, as usual. I am glad of it.—How is your father ? Pretty well.—Is it long since you had news from your brother ? We had some last week. He was well when he wrote to us.—I have to present you his compliments.—Please tell him that I am very much obliged to him.—Do you know Mr. L. . . . ? No, I do not know him, but I shall be very much pleased to become acquainted with him.—How have you been since I had the pleasure of seeing you ? Very well, sir.—Is every body well at your house ? Yes, sir.—What is the news ? They say that Miss. . . . is to be married. When will the wedding take place ? Next week.—Sir, please do me the

favor of calling on me: I should like to speak to you about an affair.—Do me the favor of taking supper with us this evening. You do me much honor.—Please excuse me, I must return home early.—Madam, I wish you good night.—Till I see you again.

EXERCISE 86th.

I have just heard that you are sick. It is true, I have not felt well since yesterday.—What is the matter with you? I have a headache, and I feel a pain in my side.—Do you suffer much? No, not yet, but I fear that the sickness will get worse.—Your face is swollen, have you the toothache? Yes, I have.—Make haste and get the tooth that pains you drawn.—How are you to-day? I feel better than yesterday.—You will soon be cured.—Has your sister recovered? No, her fever returned yesterday.—Will you come out with me to-night? No, I will not, I fear to catch a cold.—You do not look well. Really, I feel indisposed; I have a cold in my head that makes me sick.—Don't you know any remedy that cures a cold?—Did you hear of the sick man? I have just heard that he is worse.—Has the doctor any more hope? I cannot say.

EXERCISE 87th.

Could you tell me who is that gentleman? He is Mr.... Is he a lawyer? No, he is a physician.—Do you know my age? You are not more than twenty-five years old.—I beg your pardon, I am more than thirty.—You look younger than you are; one would not believe you were more than thirty years old.—It seems to me that you have grown old since last year.—You are so much changed, that I could not recognize you.—Is this young man your brother? No, he is my cousin.—If he is not your brother, he resembles you very much.—Do you know that man with a long beard? No, I do not know him.—Your brother is much grown up since I saw him.—Is he a good boy still?—You look ill to-day;

what is the matter with you? It is because I am sick.—That musician has much wit, but he has more pride than wit.—What has become of your brother-in-law? He has turned carter.—That young man is modest, although he has some talents.

EXERCISE 88th.

You appear to be in good humour to-day; I am very glad of it.—Yesterday, you looked cross at me when I spoke to you.—My servant had just put me out of humour.—Why do you get angry that way? You are wrong.—You looked so angry that you frightened me.—Will you do me the favor of receiving this present? You are too kind.—Does this watch please you? Yes, it pleases me very much.—You seem to be lonesome here. On the contrary I am much pleased.—Why do you get angry with me? I did nothing to make you angry.—I thought I was obliging you.—You look uneasy. I am right to be so.—What makes you uneasy? It is some news that I have just heard.—Does that news surprise you? For me, I am not surprised at it.

EXERCISE 89th.

How do you do this morning? Very well, I thank you.—I am happy to see you.—Will you take a cup of coffee? No, I thank you; I do not like coffee.—Then you will take a glass of wine.—How do you like that wine? I like it very well.—Will you be so kind as to hand me a piece of bread? Do you want much? No, only a little.—Shall I help you to a slice of boiled meat? No, I will take a wing or a leg of chicken.—Is your beefsteak well done? Yes, sir.—Then I will take a slice of it.—How do like that mutton? I like it well enough.—Is your coffee sweet enough? I will take another spoonful of sugar.—Have you tasted that beer? Yes, I have.—Please give me a piece of bread.—Have you eaten enough? Yes, I have eaten well.—Which do you prefer, a glass of water or a glass of milk? I will take a glass

of milk.—How do you like that soup? I do not like it well, but since I lost my appetite, I find nothing good.—What shall I offer you, a wing of chicken? A leg, if you please.—Is the chicken tender? It is very good.—Please hand me the decanter of water, if you please.

EXERCISE 90*th.*

Make haste and put on your coat, we are going out.—Why do you take off those shoes? Because they hurt my feet; they are too tight.—Your coat is very much worn; you would want a new one.—Will you try on this one? How does it fit me? It suits you very well.—Your stockings are wet, you must change them, for fear you might take cold.—I have no clean linen; tell the washer-woman to bring me the linen that I have had washed.—Give me your coat, if you please.—Put my hat to dry.—What clothes do you wear in summer time? I am used to wear white clothes; it is the colour I prefer; black clothes are too warm.—Does that hat fit you? No, it does not, it is too large.—Have you had my boots mended? I forgot to take them to the shoemaker's.—Why do you go out bareheaded? I was forgetting to take my hat.—Has the seamstress come? No, she has not come yet.

EXERCISE 91*st.*

I am happy to meet you, in order to know where you live now. We moved last week; we now live on St. John Street, No. 158.—Have you there a large and comfortable house? It is large enough, but not very comfortable.—On what floor is your room? It is on the first floor, and looks on the street.—Are you comfortable there? Yes, I am very well there in summer, but in winter it is very cold.—Is not your room warmed? It is, but not enough.—Sir, I have heard that you have a house to let, and I come to see if it suits me. I hope, sir, that it will suit you.—How much does your boarding cost you a year? It costs me one hundred dollars.—Sir, take that

arm-chair, if you please; you will be more comfortable there.—Tell the servant to light the fire.—Shut the door, for the wind will blow the candle out.—We shall go out to-night; do not forget to lock the door as soon as we are out.

EXERCISE 92nd.

You feel sleepy, do you not? Is it not bed time? When I go to bed late, I cannot sleep.—It is better to go to bed and rise early.—Did you sit up late last night? I could not sleep before midnight.—You must rise early to-morrow morning.—It will be necessary that you should be up before five o'clock.—Did you sleep well last night? The dogs made so much noise that they prevented me from sleeping.—Has your father been in bed long? No, he has just gone to bed.—Is he sleeping? I believe so, for he generally goes to sleep as soon as he is in bed.—Is it necessary that I should wake him? No, do not wake him, I will call again to-morrow.—How did you pass the night? I awoke many times.—Where will you sleep to-night? I shall sleep in the hotel.—Good night, I wish you good night.

EXERCISE 93rd.

Could you tell me what o'clock it is? My watch does not go well; it is too slow.—It loses a quarter of an hour every day.—Cannot you regulate it? I have already tried many times, but I cannot succeed.—What time is it by the clock? It has just struck ten o'clock.—Is it as late as that? Does not the clock go too fast? No, it goes right.—My watch has just stopped.—Perhaps you forgot to wind it up? No, I wound it up last night.—Then, there may be something broken.—Has it already struck twelve? I have not heard the clock strike, but I believe it is twelve o'clock.—Look at your watch.—It is out of order since yesterday.—Does it go too fast or too slow? You may set it back.—It is easy to set it back.—Have you your watch key?

No, I left it on the table.—How does your watch go now? It goes very well.—How long is it till Christmas day? It is one month yet.—New year's day comes next week.

EXERCISE 94*th*.

How is the weather? The weather is cloudy, but I think that it will soon clear up.—Did it rain yesterday? Yes, it rained during the whole day.—How is the wind? The wind is north-east; I believe we shall have some more rain.—Is it very cold this morning? It is less cold than yesterday; the snow has made the weather milder.—Is the north wind a good wind? It removes rain, but it brings cold.—There was a sultry heat yesterday; it is cooler to-day.—The weather is growing cloudy, I believe we shall have a storm.—It begins thundering; do you fear thunder? I fear lightnings more than thunder.—What lightning! The thunder has struck some place.—We enjoy a fine night; what a fine moon-light!—It is as clear as in day-light.

EXERCISE 95*th*.

It is time to go to church; Mass will soon begin.—Have you your prayer-book and beads? Yes, I have both.—How do you hear Mass? I read prayers and I say the Rosary.—Is the service over? Yes, it is just over, I am coming from church.—Who has preached to-day? It is Mr...—How did you like the sermon? I liked it very well.—I must go to confession to-day.—Is it long since you went to confession? It is not a month yet, but I like to go to confession every fortnight.—Do you hope that you will go to communion to-morrow? Yes, I do.—When I entered in the church, I forgot to take some holy water and make the sign of the cross.—Is there good singing in that church? Yes, the singing is fine, for there is an organ and many choristers.

EXERCISE 96*st.*

Do you understand English? I understand it better than I speak it.—I have not been learning it long; only one year.—What does your master of English make you do? He makes me learn a lesson by heart, and translate into English the exercise tnat follows each lesson; and when he speaks to me, he always speaks English, and I must answer him in the same language.—Did you learn much that way? You may see that I have learned something. Yes, I see that you have improved very much in English.—I would like to do my exercise without a mistake, but I am not able, it is too difficult.—At least do all you can.—Which lesson have we to recite to-day? We have the thirty-third.—Have you had your exercise corected? The master is correcting it.—Do you find English difficult? The grammar is very easy, but the English pronunciation is very difficult.—Do you learn geography and book-keeping? Yes, I begin learning them.

EXERCISE 97*th.*

What do you wish to buy? I want a hat and a pair of gloves.—Does that hat fit you?—What is the price of it? I will sell it to you for four dollars.—Is it not too dear? It is cheap; I cannot sell it for less.—I will give you three dollars and a half for it; I cannot give more.—You want a pair of gloves? What kind of gloves do you want? I want silk gloves.—Which colour do you prefer? I like dark brown.—Here are some that suit you.—How much do you sell them for? We sell them for fifty cents; it is the lowest price.—Cannot you let me have them for less? I cannot deduct one cent; it is useless to bargain.—Has bread risen? Yes, it now costs twenty-five cents.—How nuch have you made on the goods you have just sold? I have made five per cent.

EXERCISE 98*th.*

What did you do yesterday after you had done your work? We went and took a walk.—I like walking very

much.—Where did you go? We went to the country.—We walked about three miles, and we crossed the river; but when we returned, we were afraid of losing our way.—Will you ride in a coach? Willingly.—Where shall we go? Where you like.—I like very much to see the fields.—Did you go shooting yesterday? I did; but I found no game.—I shot at a squirrel only.—Did you kill it? Yes, I killed it at the first shot.—Did you not see any bird? I saw a lark, but it was not within gunshot. —Do you sometimes play cards? Yes, sometimes, but I do not like to play.—How do you spend your time when you have nothing to do? I spend it in playing music.—Do you play the piano? No, I spend my time in playing the violin.—Did you win the game of billiards that you played yesterday? No, I lost it.

EXERCISE 99*th*.

You are on the eve of starting, are you not? Yes, we shall start in a few minutes.—Does it become you to punish me?—Could you, without inconvenience, lend me a few dollars? I cannot, without inconvenience.—If you set your foot in my house, I will turn you out of doors. —What is your opinion? It is my opinion that you should follow the advice of your teacher.—I fear that we are unnecessary here. Do not fear; you do not trouble us.—It is very sunny; let us place ourselves in the shade.—I did not expect that you would come so soon.—Can you acquaint me with that affair?—Did those children begin weeping? Instead of weeping, they began laughing.—Is it your turn to sing? Yes, it is.—You are always late, my friend. It is time to set yourself to work, I believe.—I could not help laughing while he was speaking to me.—Which book do you wish me to lend you? Never mind which one.—Sould I expect that? Certainly not.

EXERCISE 100*th*.

What has happened to you? I fell from the top of a tree, but I did not hurt myself much; I escaped with a

scratch.—Whatever I do, you always find fault with it. —When I speak to that man, he pretends not to hear me.—That man took it in his head to ask me for some money, but I did not lend him any.—If you do not beware of that horse, he will hurt you.—What was the matter when I came in? It was to know who had broken the looking-glass.—In vain we seek, we shall not be able to find what we have lost.—Does that concern me?—Those scholars pretend to study while the teacher looks at them.—I got out of that scrape as I could.—Manage to have your exercise done in half an hour.—I went out yesterday while it was raining, but I escaped with a good cold.—That boy took it in his head to take a gun, and shoot at the dog.—In vain you complain and cry, you will be obliged to put up with all they wish.—Why do you meddle with affairs that do not concern you?

EXERCISE 101*st.*

Have you the whole sum? No, I want half as much as I have to make it up.—I am far from being as tall as you.—To whom will you leave it? I will leave it to you. —Although that man has no talent, yet for all he boasts very much.—Of what use is that bottle to you? I use it to put some ink in.—What does avail you to be sorry? I cannot help being sorry for the misfortune that has befallen my friend.—They long to go to bed, for they are very fatigued.—Why do you suffer yourself to be insulted without saying anything?—That child always keeps himself clean.—Tell your sister not to fail to come and see us as soon as she is back. We long to hear of her.—Has the neighbour paid us all that he owed us? It wants a half.—I was very near falling into the water. —You will be very far from carrying off the first prize —I can say, without boasting, that I know my business. —I thought I would have been drowned yesterday.

RÉCAPITULATION GÉNÉRALE.

Good morning, madam.—Good morning, sir.—How do you do this morning? Very well, I thank you. I am very glad of it.—And you, sir, how do you do? Pretty well, as usual.—How is your friend? He is better than he was last week.—I did not know that he had been sick, I am very sorry for it.—He had a sore throat that pained him very much, but he is much better.—How is the weather out of doors? It is very fine; it is neither too warm nor too cold.—Sir, I wish you good night.—How have you been since we had the pleasure of seeing you? I have been better than usual.—Sit down, if you please.—Take that arm-chair, you will be more comfortable there than on a chair.—I thank you, I am very well here.—Nobody is sick at your house? No, everybody is well, except my aunt who feels a little indisposed.—She is a very week person, is she not? Yes, she is often sick.

Which exercise have you this morning? We have a lesson and an exercise.—Which lesson have you? We have the twenty-second.—You shall first recite the lesson, and afterwards we will translate the exercise.—Will you begin, Mr. L.?.. Willingly, sir.—How do you say in English: *Je suis, tu es, il est,* etc.? It is very well.—Let us now translate the exercise.—What o'clock is it?—It is soon ten o'clock; the class will finish in a few minutes.—Sir, did you correct my exercise? Did I make many errors? Yes, you made too many by far.—I will endeavour to do better to-morrow.—What do you not write? I have just broken my pen.—Here is another one.—I thank you, sir.

Can you tell me in English what the day of the month is? I will try: to-day is the twenty-fourth of August, 1868. It is so.—Do you go out? Yes, you see that I have my hat and cane; I am ready to start.—Will you wait for me a moment? I will go out with you. Be quick; made haste.

At what o'clock do you dine? Do you dine at one o'clock? No, we dine later.—Will you have beef or mutton? I will take a piece of mutton; I do not like beef.—What do you take at your breakfast? I take only bread and butter.—What are you doing? You put on your shoes before your stockings.

At what o'clock does the sun rise now? It does not rise before five o'clock.—The weather was bad for the last three days; do you think this will last long yet? I do not think so.—It is not always those who complain the most who are the most to be pitied.—When will your brother write to you? He told us when he started that he would write to us as soon as he arrives. —How much is that cloth sold a yard? It is sold three shillings a yard.—How much do you pay a week for your rent? I pay only two dollars a week.—We enabled your father to know the truth.—Will you not take a cup of tea? I have just taken my tea.—What kind of a decanter do you want? I want one large enough.—Do you not think that this child looks like his sister? No, I do not think it.—Whom does he look like? He looks like his mother.—Do not fail to present my compliments to your father.—Did you shut the back door? We shut it, but we did not shut the front door.—Do you not wear your black suit any more? I put it on every Sunday.—It is not worth speaking when one has nothing to say.—Did you cook the chicken? Yes, sir.—Why does your little brother pretend sickness? It is because he does not wish to study to-day.—My brother has got into a bad scrape; I do not know how he will get out of it.

Of what disease did your sister die? She died of fever.—Had she been long sick? She had been sick almost two months.—You liked singing formerly. Now, I do not care for it any more.—What do you meddle with? I meddle with my own business.

I am glad to see you. Take a seat and sit down. No, I cannot sit down now.—Can you not sit a moment to

rest? No, I must go to the physician's immediately; I am going to bring him to my mother who is sick. Then, go on.

What do you give that dog to eat? I give him some beef to eat.—Do I look sick? No, you look well.—At what o'clock do you finish reading at night? We finish when we are fatigued and sleepy.—Tell the servant to make a fire instead of making the bed.—What is the joiner doing? He is making tables, desks, and sofas.—Do you learn Latin? Yes, I began learning it last year.

I have been so long standing, that I am very fatigued.—Is your letter done? No, not yet. Make haste and finish it.—Are you astonished at what happens? No, nothing astonishes me.—Why does this little girl cry? The least cause makes her cry.—Shall I tell those children to make less noise? Yes, go and tell them.—How old are you? I am twenty-two years old.—Is it possible? I thought that you were not twenty years yet.—Can you not tell me what is the shortest way to the bridge? Go along that street, and when you are at the end, turn to the right.—May I go out to-day? No, the doctor forbade you to go out; you are not yet able to walk.—Where shall we go? Let us go to the harbour.—It is too far to go there on foot; we must have a carriage.—Did they call any of the workmen? They called no one.—Did you leave my book any where? No, I left it nowhere.—Is your cousin married? No, he is still a bachelor.—You do not know your lesson. Is it my faut, if my memory is bad?—I am astonished to find you in your bed still. If you knew how sick I am, you would not be astonished.—Do not fail to take my letter to the post-office before ten o'clock, for the mail always closes before the clock strikes.—I will not fail, sir, you may rely upon me.

You are much altered since a few days.—Have you been sick? Yes, I had a fever which obliged me to stay in bed for three days.—Of what use are those baskets

to your brother? He uses them to carry his vegetables to the market.—I am anxious because I receive no news from my sister.—It is so long since I saw you, that I did not at first know you.—Were you born in this country? No, I was born in the United States.—Of what use is it to you to know English if you never speak it? It will be useful to me when I travel through the United States.—You are tired are you not?—Well, let us go and lie on the grass, in the shade of that large elm.—Can you translate an English letter into French? Yes, I can. —Is your teacher of English an Englishman? No, he was born in Canada, but he speaks English very well.—Your mother is wrong to be anxious about her son; though he is young, he is able to take care of himself.—Why do you wear spectacles? It is because I am very short-sighted.—You should have gone about it more property than you did.—How long is it since you saw the lawyer? It is more than one year, I believe.—Do you sometimes hear from him? Yes, often enough.—You should have done what your mother wishes. I would have done it if I had been able; but though I tried three times, I was not able to succeed in doing it.—You are already back?

Do you sometimes practice music? Yes, frequently, for I like it very much.—What instrument do you play? I play the violin, and my sister plays the piano. —What is the matter? The matter is to know what we shall do to spend our time.—Let us go fishing.—Sir, you have hurt me. I beg your pardon, I did not do it on purpose.—After he had spoken for half an hour, he stopped.—What do you think of when you think of nothing? I think of the person who asks that nice question.—You sing, gentlemen, but it is not time to sing; you should keep silent and listen to what is told you.—We are going shooting; do you come? I cannot, for I have not written my exercise yet; and if I neglect it, the teacher will scold me.—We long to take our dinner, for we are very hungry.—Sir, you are not

camfortable on that chair ; take this one, if you please.—How much does that situation bring you in a year ? Not much now, for I am not yet used to the business ; but when I am, I shall earn more.—I lost myself in the fields this morning. In vain I looked around myself, I saw neither man nor house.—May I know what makes you uneasy ? I cannot tell you now.—How is the weather ? It snows still, as it did yesterday.—Is it sufficient for you to say so that we should believe it ?—Why does that man give nothing to the poor ? He is too avaricious.

Have you seen my brother since he came back ? No, I have not seen him yet. How is he ? He is very well ; you will not know him again, for he has grown very much.—Do you like butter when it tastes of garlic ? I like it neither when it smells of garlic nor when it tastes of garlic ? I like it neither when it smells of garlic nor when it tastes of it.—What do you hide in your pocket ? Something that I will not let you see. That concerns me and not you.

Shall I help you to a slice of that boiled meat ? I will take a little.—Will you take some mutton too ? I thank you, I prefer chicken ; but a small piece will be sufficient.—Will you take a leg or a wing ? Either, as you please.—Shall I offer you some wine ? I thank you, I never take any.

What must we do to-day ? I give you to learn the fiftieth lesson and to translate the exercise that belongs to it.—Endeavour to make no mistake.—We try, but we do not succeed.—Do at least all you can, I shall be satisfied.

Will you wash your hands ? I would, but I have no towel to dry them.—I will let you have a towel, with soap and water. I shall be very much obliged to you.

If you are not engaged, let us go and play a game at billiards. I have been so long without playing billiards that you will have no pleasure in playing with me.—Who has won the game ? You may be sure that I have not.—You will be more lucky another time.

What is that noise? Is it not the wind that blows? Yes. How strongly it blows!—Is it an east or a north wind? It is an east wind.—The wind has been blowing from the east during these three or four last days; are you not astonished that we have no rain? Yes, I am, for whenever the wind blows from the east, we generally have rain.—Is your west wind warm or cold? The west wind is not very cold, but the north and north-east winds are generally strong and cold.—I suppose that your south wind is warm. Yes, it is our warmest wind.

Why does that woman complain? If she was not miserable, would she complain? There are some people who always complain.—Did they succeed in putting the fire out? Yes, they have succeeded at last; but they say that there are many houses burnt.—Were they able to save anything? They saved only a few things.

Has it already struck twelve? Yes, madam, it is already half past twelve.—Does your watch go well? No, madam, it is a quarter of an hour too fast. And mine is a quarter too slow. Perhaps it is stopped.—Is it wound up? Yes, it is wound up and nevertheless it does not go. —Do you hear? It strikes one o'clock.—Then I will regulate my watch.

Why do you start so quick? Stay. No, I will not stay any longer.—I wanted, while I was passing, only to inquire about your health. You do me too much honour. —It is fine weather to-day.—If you allow me, I shall have the pleasure to see you this afternoon; and if you have time enough, we will take a little walk together. With the greatest pleasure.—Then I will wait for you. —I shall come and take you about seven o'clock.—Adieu, then; au revoir! Good day.

Who are those two men? The one that wears grey is my neighbour, and the one with a black coat is the doctor.—How does that hat fit me? It fits you perfectly well.—Whose carriage is that? It is mine—Who is the man whom you complain of? It is the one who wears a white beard.—Is your well deep? It is sixty feet deep.

Where do you wish me to go?—It is a little far.—No matter, I am so much obliged to you that I will go anywhere you wish.—How kind you are!—Who is that young gentleman with a white dress? He is a cousin of mine.—I bring you a small present which will please you, I hope.—How kind you are! What is it? It is a pocket-book.—How much I am obliged to you! Do not speak of that; it is not worth mentioning.—Where did you become acquainted with that lady? I became acquainted with her at a relation of mine.—Can you not get rid of that man? No, I cannot get rid of him; he absolutely wants to follow me to sell me a horse which I do not want.—Don't you hurt your aunt's feelings?—Why did you not come and take dinner? I was prevented.—I am sorry to have kept you waiting.—Did you wait long for me? We waited until a quarter past three; and as you did not come, we took dinner without you. You did perfectly well.

Is that man angry with you? Yes, I believe he is angry because I do not go and see him; but I do not like to go to his house, for, instead of receiving me with pleasure, he looks displeased; nevertheless he is not so wicked as he seems to be.—He is the best man in the world.—What is the matter with that little boy? He feels pains in his head.—Let us never neglect our duty.—If you know a good place for swimming, do me the favour to show it to me.—Have you long known my father? Yes, I have known him long, for I became acquainted with him in my college time.—We loved each other as two brothers.—I believe it, for you resemble each other.—How are you? Not very well, for I cannot rid myself of a cold that I caught a fortnight ago.

What does that child complain of? He complains of a sore foot. He took it into his head yesterday to go up that elm, but he fell down and escaped with a scratch.—He might have broken his arm or his leg.—Shall we go and take a walk this afternoon? We shall not go, for there is too much dust.—I believe that it will rain; the

rain will lay the dust.—How much money will you have left when you have paid all you owe? I do not think that I shall have much left.—You will never be able to learn English, if you do not speak it.—Do you like to ride in a coach?—Yes, certainly.—Will you take a ride this evening? Willingly.—At what o'clock must we be ready? Make yourselves ready for five o'clock.—Do you rise early? I rise at sun rise.—Is there any more wine in that bottle? No, there is no more.—You have a coat that fits you well; did you have it made here? No, I did not have it made here. I bought it ready made.—Sir, what can we do for you? I would like to see your father.—Is he at home? No, he is out.—Will you take a seat till he comes? When do you expect him? I could not tell you; he may be back in a quarter of an hour, he may also be back only for dinner time.

Where is your uncle gone? He is gone to take a walk.—Which way did he go? I think he went that way.—Who is running behind us? It is the dog.—Do you see that bird in the tree? I have a mind to fire my gun at it. Oh! pray, do not fire at it, it is so pretty!—When will the concert take place? It will take place to-morrow evening.—Will Mrs. D.... play the piano? No, she will not be able, for her right hand is sore.—Where is your brother? He is in his room.—Pray, tell him to come down.—Did you pray for your parents when you went to church? Certainly.—My parents pray for me, it is just that I should pray for them.—How does it happen that those scholars do not improve more in English? It is because they do not care to learn it. They are wrong, for they will regret their negligence.—What are you afraid of? There is no danger.

Would you have nothing to do? No, you may be sure, for I should be lonesome, as all those who do nothing.—Where did we stop? We stopped at the fiftieth lesson, page one hundred and ten.—What does it avail you to be anxious?—I do not like that man; he finds fault with all he sees.—Whatever desire we may have to get

news, we must wait patiently.—You hurt your father's feelings; he is very much afflicted because you do not study more.

Every body loves his country.—I flatter myself that you will apply yourself more tc your studies.—Endeavour to improve your time and talents; they are the only wealth that you have.—Did you hear anybody playing the flute this morning? No, I heard nobody.—In vain you hasten, you will not have done in time.—I do not know why that man could be angry with us, for we have always been very kind to him.—It must be very late now; what o'clock may it be? It will soon strike midnight. —That clock does not go well; it is not so late.—What do you think of that man? He knows well how to keep up his own importance.—Shall I call for you to-morrow? Yes, if you please.—Shall you have done your exercise? It is nearly done.—It seemed to me yesterday that you were very cross. You are mistaken.—What shall we do to-night to enjoy ourselves? Would it better to play music than to play cards? As you please, it is the same to me.—It is our turn to go walking to-day, and it is yours to remain at home.—What will you do with that book? You cannot read. I only want to look at the pictures.—Why are you angry with me? What have I done to displease you?—Could you tell me the meaning of this sentence: *Allez-vous-en?* It means: *Go along.* —Whom does it become to command, you or me? You, no doubt. Then, it is your duty to obey.—Did you not forget what you promised me? No, I never forget my promises.—I have many letters to write this morning; allow nobody to come into my room.

Where is your brother? Here he is coming.—If every body did all the good he could, there would be no one wretched.—How happy I am to see you! How have you been since I left you? Very well, as usual.—Do you already wear spectacles? Yes, I am so short-sighted, that I am obliged to wear them.—I had been sleeping for an hour, when you came and woke me.—How much

I long to see my country again! It is so long since I left it!—How is your father? He is better; I believe that he will soon recover.

What contryman are you? I am an Englishman.—You speak French so well that I thought you were a Frenchman by birth.—You jest! I beg your pardon, I do not jest at all.—Have you been long in France? I have been there a few days only. In earnest? You doubt it perhaps because I speak French; but I must tell you that I knew French before I came to France.

Take care not to fall.—What is the matter with you? I do not know, but my head is giddy; I believe that I shall faint. I believe it too, for you look nearly like a dead man.

Begin to recite your lesson.—I would like to know why you are so bashful to-day.—If you had studied more, you would not be so bashful.

Did you rise early to-day? No, I rose late.—Why did you not rise as early as usual? Because I did not feel well.—And now how are you? I feel unwell still.

I have a great desire to bathe to-day. Where will you bathe? In the river.—Do you not fear to be drowned? No, I can swim.—Did you not fear to go into the water before you could swim? A little, but I could not learn to swim without going into the water.—You did not think like that man who used to say: "Now I will not go into the water till I can swim."

What a beautiful inkstand you have there; will you lend it to me? What will you do with it? I want to show it to my sister. Take it; but take care of it and do not break it. Do not fear.

What must we do to be happy? Always love and practise virtue, and you will be happy in this life and in the next.—What o'clock is it? It is more than half past one.—You say that it is half past one, and by my watch, it is only half past twelve.—It will soon strike two o'clock.—I beg your pardon, it has not struck one yet.—I assure you that it is twenty-five minutes to two

o'clock, for my watch goes very well.—Does it go as well as our clock? It goes better than your clock, which you are obliged to regulate every week.—Your watch must be out of order. Did you not forget to wind it up? No, I wound it up yesterday when I went to bed.

Sir, may I ask you where Captain C....lives? He lives near the market, on the opposite side of the river. —Could you tell me which way I must take to go there? You must walk along the shore, and when you have arrived at those trees that you see, take the little street on your right, which will lead you straight to the house. It is a fine house; you will find it easily. Thank you, sir; I am much obliged to you.

A peasant, seeing that old men whose sight is bad, use spectacles to read, went to an optician's, and asked for a pair. He then took a book, and having opened it, he said that the spectacles were good for nothing. The optician took another pair, of the best he had in his shop, and put them upon the peasant's nose; but the latter saying that he could not read yet, the merchant said to him: "It is perhaps because you cannot read at all?— If I could, replied the peasant, I should not want your spectacles!"

Sir, I have the honor to bid you good day, to wish you good morning.—How do you do? Very well, at your service.—And how are they at home? Pretty well, thank God!—My sister was a little indisposed; but she is better; she told me to present her best compliments to you.— I am very happy to hear that she is well; as to you, your are health itself; you could not look better.—I have no time to be sick; my affairs would not allow me.—Please take a seat, sir, here is a chair or an arm-chair, as you choose.—I thank you, sir, I came in only to wish you good day, for I know that time is very precious to a merchant.

How is the weather? It is very warm; it is long since we had any rain; I believe that we shall have a storm. Yes, I hear, but the storm is far off yet. Not so far as

you think, see how it lightens.—It rains; it pours! Let us endeavour to shelter ourselves from the storm.—Let us go into that cottage, we shall be sheltered from wind and rain.—The rain is over. Let us go.—Let us thank those good people for the shelter they have given us.—We ave very much obliged to you. Good day.

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